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REPORTER CITES RESENTMENT AGAINST INDIAN AGENCIES

Madras THE HINDU in English 12 Jun 81 p 5

[Text]

Dacca, June 11.

Calls for unity at a time of crisis for patriotic zeal and for upholding the ideals of the late President Ziaur Rahman, form the essence of public speeches by Government leaders and of radio and TV broadcasts in Bangladesh today.

The men who take the decisions in Dacca's ruling establishment clearly realise the changed situation they have to cope with.

The man who mattered for the last six years has suddenly left the scene along with his special brand of strong leadership in both Government and politics. His absence has created a void which cannot be filled straightaway. How it is to be filled and who is capable of filling it is not clear.

Under the circumstances, the Government can at best carry on a holding operation under the watchful eyes of the armed forces. It has some breathing space—40 days of national mourning during which political parties are unlikely to raise controversies and then up to 180 days in all, by which time a new President has to be elected.

The people are in a subdued frame of mind. Almost everyone is unhappy that Zia had to go under such unpleasant circumstances. Even those who opposed him, politically during his lifetime acknowledge that, for all his faults, he had brought a measure of stability in Bangladesh politics and was gradually securing for the country an international identity.

Mixed views on Indian response

Regarding the Indian response to the Bangladesh crisis, there are mixed views in this country.

On the hand, the sympathies expressed by the Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, and the Indian Government's reassuring attitude have been received well in Dacca. Government

functionaries in particular have been quick to underline their feelings of appreciation in conversations with this correspondent.

But on the other, there is an all-round dissatisfaction with what is called "misreporting in the Indian press and radio" of news about the crisis.

They seem to be unhappy not with the Indian press as a whole, but with some Bangali newspapers of Calcutta and with the performance of India's biggest news agency, PTI.

The role of PTI's Dacca correspondent is not being questioned. In fact, he was the first in the world to break the news of Zia's assassination on May 30 and after his two-line flash the lines broke down between India and Bangladesh.

The Bangladeshis are upset with what they call "highly motivated and speculative news items" emanating from the agency's Calcutta and Agartala centres and published in the Bangali newspapers about fighting in Chittagong. Nothing of the sort had happened, they pointed out, and Bangladesh was remarkably peaceful all through the crisis.

Some of the agency items, which were not entirely factual, were even broadcast by All India Radio and, because of the agency's prestige a number of international agencies had also picked them up for their wires. For instance, AIR had reported curfew in Dacca when no such order had been issued.

Arguments in defence offered by the Indian correspondents that such things were inevitable in a situation where no news was emanating from Dacca owing to a communication breakdown brought forth a retort from the Bangladeshis that reports about the involvement of the Shanti Bahini and "Tiger" Siddique were from the Indian side of the border and could easily have been checked.

This report in particular had embarrassed even the Indian Government which quickly had to issue a denial, it is pointed out.

Whatever the merits or demerits of the case, this situation has created some difficulties for the visiting Indian correspondents.

They had received their visas comparatively late in the first place. By the time they arrived the main crisis had blown over and the correspondents from the Western countries were already thronging the hotel. Two Indian newspaper correspondents were here during the crisis. They had come to Bangladesh much earlier to cover general news. The others came late.

The correspondents who are here now, as well as the two resident Indian correspondents of AIR and PTI, are encountering guarded to open suspicion.

Some observers interpret this as a manifestation of the general "anti-Indian" attitude prevailing in Bangladesh today. Whatever that may be, there have been occasions when Indian correspondents have felt slighted.

At a press meet of the acting President with foreign correspondents, all Indian newsmen, barring one, were left out and politely told that the meet was only an informal one for Western journalists, who had insisted on it. Even the Bangladesh correspondents of India's other news agency, UNI, was not called.

The meeting produced a number of important policy announcements.

Again, no Indian newsmen was invited to a semi-official dinner hosted by the editor of a Government paper on Tuesday in honour of the visiting foreign correspondents. The resident PTI and AIR correspondents, who are feeling the change in attitude most, were at first invited but, quite surprisingly, their invitations were withdrawn through a special messenger.

GANDHI DENIES PLAN FOR DYNASTIC RULE

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 12 Jun 81 p 22

[Text] Amethi, June 11 (UNI) The Prime Minister, Mrs Indira Gandhi, today refuted the allegation that she planned perpetuation of dynastic rule in India.

There was no question of that, she assured and said there could be no dynastic rule in a democracy

Mrs Gandhi, who arrived in the Amethi Lok Sabha constituency this morning on the last leg of her five-day election tour of Uttar Pradesh to canvass support for her son, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, was addressing a meeting in Gauriganj.

She said the current by-elections were not aimed at making a government. "We are already in the government. The by-elections will only show whom the people want to be their representatives to serve the country."

Mrs Gandhi said her both sons wanted to serve the country. Sanjay Gandhi, the younger one, was more enthusiastic and wanted to serve the nation. She sent him to Amethi to contest the Lok Sabha election.

In a voice choked with emotion, Mrs Gandhi said: "These people, the opposition men, never wanted him. And maybe because of that, he is no more."

Mrs Gandhi broke down and could not speak for some moments.

She said: "Rajiv also wanted to serve but he was not that interested. The people and the partymen insisted that he must come out to actively serve the country. Initially, he hesitated. But then, he was almost overwhelmed and he yielded to the pressure of the people and the partymen. He is now in the field, trying to carve out a place for himself."

Dig at Charan

Mrs Gandhi had a dig at the Lok Dal leader, Mr Charan Singh, and referred to his offer to join the Congress(I) if he was assured that there would be no heavy industries in the country.

She said: "If there are no heavy or large industries, how shall we progress? It is a ridiculous thing even to suggest that India should have no large and heavy industries."

Mrs Gandhi said Mr Charan Singh himself had been in power for three years and this was not a short period. But they did not do anything for the country. And finally, they had to quit the government.

She said the Congress(I) had now again been voted to power and her government was doing everything possible to cleanse the stables and put the country's economy back on the rails.

She admitted the government efforts had not yet achieved the desired results on the prices front, but sufficient progress had been achieved in the developmental field.

The country was now self-sufficient in foodgrains and was on way to achieve self-sufficiency in other fields.

Mrs Gandhi said: "From here, we now moving ahead. The question is what kind of future are we trying to carve out for ourselves. Obviously, we have to progress and develop ourselves. We have to be very clear about our objectives and have to plan for the future accordingly."

It was with this end in view, she said, that they had provided for the largest ever amount for Uttar Pradesh in the sixth five-year plan to achieve all round progress and development.

Earlier at Jyas, the Prime Minister struck a sentimental note while addressing an election meeting.

"I am here with you as a mother. I sent my younger son, Sanjay Gandhi, to you. But he is no more with us. All of you are like my sons. But then, the people wanted my elder son, Rajiv, to be with them, and he is now with you," she said.

Rae Bareilly (PTI): Addressing a series of meetings, Mrs Gandhi attacked the opposition saying that it had no positive programme except criticising her government.

During the Janata party rule, she said, the opposition leaders remained engaged in their tirade against her and that was the reason why the country's pace of development had been retarded.

The opposition also indulged in fanning riots causing untold miseries to the people, she alleged.

The Prime Minister said the opposition leaders talked of the interest of farmers. But during their rule, the cane growers did not get any remunerative price for their produce and production recorded a sharp decline.

In an oblique reference to the Lok Dal, she said some opposition leaders spread casteism in the garb of reservation in government services.

Such steps could never help the weaker sections and would only put difficulties before them, she said.

'PTI' CORRESPONDENT INTERVIEWS RAJIV GANDHI

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 17 Jun 81 pp 1, 9

[Text] New Delhi, June 16 (PTI)—Mr Rajiv Gandhi, fresh from his electoral triumph from Amethi, said today he did not want to join the government or take up any party post.

"I do not want to get into the party executive either," Mr Gandhi said in an informal talk with a PTI correspondent.

But he would certainly assist his mother, the prime minister, Mrs Indira Gandhi, he said, adding, "I will have to sort out how I can do so and work out the modalities for that."

What was needed, Mr Gandhi said in reply to questions, was to "feed back" information to the Congress(I) president (Mrs Gandhi).

Mr Gandhi felt the important thing was to strengthen the party. "There are lot of internal squabbles which need to be ended."

Mr Gandhi was also willing to assist the Youth Congress if they required his help.

Asked about speculation that he might become the prime minister in the next five years, Mr Gandhi replied that the opposition parties were indulging in this sort of talk. He was certainly not going to become the prime minister in next five years. He was glad that the opposition had so much faith in him that they thought of making him the prime minister.

"I do not see it (the prospect of becoming the prime minister) at the moment," he said.

Asked how his role would be different from his late brother, he replied that Mr Sanjay Gandhi had become senior in the party because of his struggle and fight which had brought the Congress(I) back to power, Mr Sanjay Gandhi had also control over everybody and he knew most of the partymen.

"I am not in that position. Still I know calls of the party", Mr. Gandhi said.

Scores of messages lauding Mr. Gandhi at his resounding success are being received from political leaders, cutting across party lines.

The Tamil Nadu chief minister and AIADMK leader, Mr. M. G. Ramachandran, in a telegram, hoped Mr. Rajiv's victory would be a beginning of a career of "great responsibility and leadership."

Our Special Correspondent in New Delhi adds: The Congress (I) parliamentary party on Tuesday hailed the election victory of Mr. Rajiv Gandhi in Amethi and took the view that his entry into politics "would accelerate the process of socio-economic change."

The CFP (I) described the victories of Congress (I) candidates as not only an expression of people's determination to uphold the policies and programmes of Mrs. Indira Gandhi but also as an exposure of the hollowness of the opposition propaganda based on communalism and casteism.

On Mr. Gandhi's victory by a record margin of more than 2.37 lakh

votes, the CFP (I) said that the people of Amethi had demonstrated their faith in the fact that he alone would be able to fulfil the unfinished work of his younger brother for the betterment of the nation. "Mr. Rajiv Gandhi is a symbol of aspirations for progress of the younger generation", said an official release issued by Mr. K. Lakshman and Mr. Prakash Mehrotra, general secretaries.

OPPOSITION CHARGE

Meanwhile, four opposition leaders have, in a joint statement, questioned the democratic credentials of the ruling party and observed that the "age of free democratic elections is over." Mr. Charan Singh (Lok Dal), Mr. Dewaraj Urs (Congress-U), Mr. Atal Behari Vajpayee (BJP) and Mr. Madhu Dandawate (JP) alleged in their joint statement that Mrs. Indira Gandhi had broken the convention of a prime minister not canvassing in by-elections for partymen and for reportedly intimidating the electorate by declaring that should the opposition parties win, there would be total cessation of economic development and progress.

RAO 'NEW AGE' ARTICLE ATTACKS CPI-M LEADERSHIP

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 11, 16, 18 Jun 81

[Three-part article by C. Rajeswara Rao: "CPI(M) Claims"]

[11 Jun 81 pp 2,7]

[Text] Myth of Independent Line

CPI(M) general secretary E. M. S. Namboodiripad's speech on the differences in the Indian communist movement since the 1950s, made at his party's Kerala plenum recently was published in their central organ "People's Democracy" of 16 April, 1981. In his speech which is called "rapid survey" EMS made a sweeping assertion that his party has pursued a correct Marxist-Leninist ideological and political line both in national and international spheres throughout since then while the line pursued by the CPI (though he did not name our party directly) was revisionist. In this connection he also made some sweeping generalisations about the split in the international communist movement and asserted that the CPI(M) always pursued an independent line vis-a-vis the line of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and of the Communist Party of China.

Subsequently, in the next issue of "People's Democracy," Namboodiripad's note was also printed wherein he has stated that he could not revise the speech before it went to the press. Hence, he says that certain passages in the speech conveyed meanings which he did not have in mind. He did not clarify which are the passages that give a wrong meaning. But he again asserted: "Wedded as our party is to Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, we have been fighting both revisionism and sectarianism, while holding aloft the banner of struggle for the unity of the proletarian movement in the world."

We do not know whether the controversies about the past would lead us today anywhere near unity. Of course, in the matter of current national and international problems, a fraternal dialogue is necessary for ironing out the differences and forging unity. This has been the happy experience of the past three years when a certain measure of unity in political approaches and mass actions has been achieved between the CPI-CPI(M) and other left parties. We are of the firm opinion that both our parties should pursue this course if we are not to be bogged down in the controversies about the past which will only jeopardise the cause of unity for which history has placed a great responsibility on our shoulders today.

However, since Namboodiripad has made some sweeping generalisations about the differences in the communist movement which are against the reality, we are forced to put the record straight. Even if a dialogue has to be conducted regarding the past, let us do it without passions and invectives and let us argue on the basis of facts, without jeopardising the present process of unity.

At the very outset in his speech EMS stated that "a right opportunist line" in the leadership of the united CPI which, according to him, was a minority, became a majority "by bureaucratic organisational methods totally violating all tenets of inner-party democracy." No substantiation is made to buttress this assertion. How a minority can become a majority in the leadership through bureaucratic organisational methods and violation of norms of inner-party democracy is beyond one's comprehension.

Subsequently, he said that the so-called right opportunist trend in the united CPI which, according to him, was about one-third at the fourth party congress held at Palghat in 1956, became a majority in the party under the influence of two international developments, namely differences in the international communist movement and the foreign policy clashes between the Indian government and the Chinese government. Thereby he admits that serious ideological and political questions were involved in the inner-party struggle that took place in the united CPI.

However, he completely omits the fact that there existed a consistent minority sectarian trend in the united CPI, which broke away and organised the CPI(M) in 1964. Alternate documents used to be put forward at the time of party congresses by spokesmen of this trend, but subsequently they would be withdrawn. They would then support the consensus arrived at on the basis of the majority document. Incidentally, EMS was not one among this sectarian trend. He joined at the time of the split in 1964.

One point needs to be clarified with regard to the fourth congress of the party held at Palghat. This sectarian trend had submitted its own document and subsequently withdrawn it. Another section of comrades, among whom the author of this article was one, had also submitted their document referred to by EMS and after it was defeated, they supported the consensus arrived at on the basis of the majority document.

But EMS conveys a totally wrong idea of the views contained in the latter document. Perhaps he quotes from his memory. Nobody, advocated the slogan of a front with the whole Congress and a coalition government which would include the Congress as a whole. What was advocated was a front and government including the progressive elements of the Congress.

The following relevant extracts are quoted from the document for the benefit of the readers:

"However, the Indian bourgeoisie which leads the present bourgeois-landlord government, often seeks to resolve its conflicts with imperialism and feudalism on the basis of compromise with the same imperial and feudal elements by throwing new burdens on the people. The Communist Party of India will systematically expose the anti-social and anti-popular aspects of these bourgeois policies and go all out to unite the people to doggedly resist them....

"The main tactic of the party for the fulfillment of the tasks of today is to build broad-based national unity and for this purpose it will strive to unite all sections of the masses and the patriotic and democratic elements inside all the main national organisations of the Indian people including the Congress."

One should not try to put others in a bad light to prove one's own contention. That way no fruitful dialogue can be had among the left parties.

As regards the differences in the international communist movement EMS's position is most untenable. His contention is that the theoretical formulations of the 20th congress of the CPSU (which really broke new ground for the international communist movement in the situation that developed after the second world war) are revisionist; that they were opposed by the majority of the then central committee of the CPI and by the party ranks. And when the Communist Party of China's leadership unfurled the flag of opposition, they (i.e. the CPI-M leaders) were with it. Later, when the CPC leadership turned dogmatic, they opposed it also. He then claims that the CPI(M) leadership all through pursued a line independent of both the CPSU and the Communist Party of China, while the CPI toed the line of the CPSU and the Naxalites of the Communist Party of China.

And now, according to the CPI(M) leaders, since the roles of the CPSU and CPC are reversed, the CPI(M) leadership has also changed its attitude towards these two parties. At present they "stoutly oppose the attitude which the Chinese comrades are at present adopting towards US imperialism" while the "present Soviet attitude in this regard seems more acceptable to us...."

Things are not so simple as Comrade EMS presents. How does it happen that the CPSU leadership, which, according to CPI(M) leaders, was adopting a thorough-going revisionist line became revolutionary and Chinese leadership which is supposed to have raised the banner of revolt against revisionism ended in the lap of US imperialism? The CPI(M) leadership merely asserts, but does not give any convincing answer to this uncomfortable question.

Certain facts need to be given in this connection to clarify matters.

The CPI(M) leadership swears by the historic documents adopted by the international communist movement in its world conference held in Moscow in 1957 and 1960. But derides the decisions of the 20th congress of the CPSU as utterly revisionist and pits the international communist movement against the CPSU. As a matter of fact, the decisions of the 20th congress of the CPSU had opened a new stage and blazed a new trail for the international communist movement in the basically changed world situation after the second world war. The 1960 world conference of communist and workers' parties recognised this fact in glowing terms. It stated in its document--

"The historic decisions of the 20th Congress of the CPSU are not only of great importance for the CPSU, but have initiated a new stage in the world communist movement and have promoted its development on the basis of Marxism-Leninism" (emphasis added).

Even the Chinese leadership in the beginning firmly supported the decisions of the 20th congress of the CPSU, though later on they denounced them as the fountainhead of all revisionism in the international communist movement!

At the conference of communist and workers parties in 1957 in Moscow Mao Zedong said: "In the last four or five years after Stalin's death the situation has improved considerably both in the sphere of domestic and foreign policy. This shows that the line pursued by Comrade Khrushchev is more correct and the opposition to this line is incorrect."

In the well-known editorial of the Chinese newspaper PEOPLE'S DAILY under the caption "once more about the historic experience of the dictatorship of the proletariat" of December 1956, the Chinese leadership wrote:

"The 20th congress of the CPSU displayed tremendous determination and courage in eliminating Stalin's cult, in exposing Stalin's serious mistakes and in liquidation of the consequences of Stalin's mistakes.... Throughout the world the Marxist-Leninists and persons sympathising with the cause of communism support the effort of CPSU....to be crowned with complete success."

The CPC leaders reiterated these ideas in their eighth party congress held in September 1956. Later, however, when they were off the track because of their dogmatic positions like building communism in one step through the so-called great leap and communes which ended in a fiasco, they began denouncing the decisions of the 20th congress of the CPSU as revisionist. They attacked the CPSU and other communist and workers parties which were upholding the banner of the international communist movement, and advocated a thorough-going dogmatic line in the international communist movement as opposed to the commonly accepted positions of the 1957 and 1960 documents.

[16 Jun 81 p 2]

[Text] Alibi of Shifting CPSU Positions

So far as our party is concerned, we fully supported the decisions of the 20th congress of the CPSU and the 1957 and 1960 Moscow conference documents. The then general secretary of our party Ajoy Ghosh gave a detailed report of the decisions of the 20th congress at the party congress held at Palghat in 1957. The Congress adopted a unanimous resolution hailing the 20th congress decisions as 'an event of great importance and called upon all party committees and members to study the documents and organise discussions with the help of the general secretary's report.'

Our party had some reservations in the matter of the exposure of Stalin's personality cult. Later on our national council, while supporting the exposure of Stalin's cult, stated that it should be done in a 'balanced and objective manner,' keeping in view 'the positive as well as negative aspects of Stalin's character and role.'

The contention of the CPI-M leadership that the majority of our party's central committee was opposed to the theoretical formulations of the 20th congress of the CPSU is not borne out by facts. As a matter of fact, there was no opposition in our party at that time to the 20th congress formulations. Later on, when the Communist Party of China's leadership began to denounce the 20th congress of the CPSU and tried to distort the decisions of the 1957 and 1960 world communist conferences, a section of the party leadership, which later split the party and formed the CPI-M also followed suit. They fully supported the 14 June 1963 letter of the Communist Party of China to the CPSU, which advocated an alternative line to the 1957 and 1960 documents of the world communist movement. To pose these as differences between the CPSU and the CPC is not correct. As a matter of fact, the differences are between the overwhelming majority of the parties of the international communist movement headed by the CPSU and a small minority of parties headed by the Communist Party of China.

After the split in the CPI, the CPI-M leadership began to denounce the CPSU leadership as 'chief international patron of modern revisionism. In their Burdwan plenum document of April 1968 they repeated all the distortions and slanders of the Chinese party leadership regarding the 1960 document of the international communist movement. They accused the Soviet leadership of 'collaboration with Anglo-American imperialists' in connection with the struggle for world peace and peaceful coexistence as well as accused it of breeding all sorts of 'pacifist and utopian illusions about imperialism.' The CPSU leadership was also accused of describing peaceful economic competition as the highest form of class struggle whereas they had only said that it was 'a form of class struggle.'

They also charged that the CPSU leaders advocate 'peaceful transition and parliamentary path' as the only means for the achievement of socialism, whereas in the CPSU documents as well as in the 1960 international communist conference document it was stated in clearcut terms that revolutionary transformation either through armed insurrection or otherwise would depend upon the concrete situation in the particular country and the operation of the international factors with regard to that country.

The CPI-M leaders had also attacked the principle of material incentives in building socialism as 'capitalist incentives and ideas of personal profits, in the final analysis, pave the way for the restoration of a new type of capitalism.' They attacked the Soviet Union and other socialist countries of trading along the path of restoration of capitalism. Many more such distortions of the positions of the CPSU and of the international communist movement can be pointed out in the CPI-M's Burdwan plenum resolution.

In conclusion, the CPI-M leaders declared the consolidation and further rapid advance of the world communist movement is inconceivable without waging a principled and determined fight against this menace of revisionism in all its manifestations....' i.e., revisionism supposed to be advocated by the CPSU.

It has to be mentioned in this connection that the CPI-M's Burdwan plenum also approved of the article of M. Basavapunniah, a PB member, supporting the so-called Chinese cultural revolution which the present leadership of China has now characterised as the 'most cruel feudal dictatorship.' Now of course, the CPI-M leadership denounces the Chinese cultural revolution.

In this connection, another fact has also to be mentioned. The crassest nature of the Maoist leadership's policies can be understood only if we keep in mind their attitude to the question of a third world war. While the international communist movement gave a clarion call for mobilising all the forces of peace in the world to prevent it and save humanity from the holocaust of a thermonuclear war Mao Zedong coolly said in the 1957 Moscow international communist conference that a third world war would be a good thing for completing the world socialist revolution--which shocked the leaders of the communist and workers parties present at the conference.

'Can one foresee' Mao said, 'the number of human lives that the future war may take? It may be one-third of the 2700 million inhabitants of the world, that is a mere 900 million people...I had an argument over this matter with Mr Nehru. He is more pessimistic in this respect than I. I told him that should half of mankind be destroyed, the other half would survive; in return, imperialism would be wiped out completely and there would be only socialism in the world. In half a century or a whole century population would grow again--even by more than half.

Subsequently, relations of the CPI-M leadership with the Communist Party of China worsened. That was in 1968 when the Chinese leadership supported the Naxalbari movement and denounced the CPI-M leadership as neorevisionist. They differed with the Chinese leadership on the assessment of the internal situation in our country and not on the international situation. The Burdwan plenum resolution supporting the Chinese positions on international situation was passed in 1968 itself.

As a matter of fact, they have not at all withdrawn the support they gave to the 14 June 1963 letter of the Communist Party of China which is the genesis of the Chinese leadership's thorough going opportunist policies of collaboration with the imperialists and world reaction against the socialist community of nations and progressive regimes in the third world countries.

The CPI-M leadership was shocked by the perfidious Chinese military attack on heroic Vietnam in the beginning of 1979. Then began to rethink about the Chinese foreign policy and criticised their aggression on Vietnam, and Chinese support to the Pol Pot regime and about other reactionary stands of the Chinese leadership. Hence, to assert that they were following an independent policy in the international sphere is not borne out by facts. They were broadly sailing with the Communist Party of China on foreign policy issues still the Chinese aggression on Vietnam.

It must be stressed that the CPSU has been consistently pursuing the Marxist Leninist line of the international communist movement. It has been mobilising the world forces of peace in order to prevent the disastrous thermonuclear war, while at the same time giving all help to the national liberation movements which are waging armed struggle against imperialism, and helping the progressive regimes in the newly independent countries to fight the designs of the imperialists. It has rendered and is rendering valuable help to our country to stand up to imperialism. In this way the Soviet Union has been successfully foiling the game of world imperialism and advancing the cause of world forces of socialism, national liberation, democracy and peace: Is there even one instance where the Soviet Union has not helped the people fighting against imperialism?

It is only the Chinese leadership which has betrayed Marxism-Leninism, joined hands with imperialists and warmongers and deserted the sacred cause of communism.

Hence, for the CPI-M leadership to say that they are changing their positions vis-a-vis the CPSU and the Communist Party of China because of the change in their roles does not hold water.

[18 Jun 81 p 2]

[Text] Reluctance To Admit Mistakes

Now let us examine the observation of Comrade E. M. S. Namboodiripad that the Soviet and Chinese leaders adopt an attitude to other countries and brother parties 'in such a way as to help the foreign policy interest of their respective states.' Here I would like to state our own experience.

The Chinese leadership used to interfere very much in the internal affairs of our united party and try to force their opinions on us, while the Soviet leadership, whatever their opinion, never intervened.

When the Chinese leaders in the beginning, were very friendly towards Jawaharlal Nehru and his government, they gave us unsolicited advice, counselling us to line up behind Nehru and the Congress and cease to be an opposition party, which, of course our party totally rejected. Later, when the relations between India and China began to sour, they tried to force their views on our party saying that Nehru was a stooge of US imperialists and that we should fight him tooth and nail. They used to write this kind of stuff in their journals, as well as broadcast on their radio.

In 1959 a delegation of our party under the leadership of Ajoy Ghosh went to Peking for a dialogue with the CPC leadership on the border trouble issue and plainly told them that their understanding of the Nehru government was wrong and would only help the US imperialists and the pro-imperialist forces in our country. But the CPC leadership persisted in their wrong understanding. When they propagated this idea through their mass media at the time of the 1962 general election Ajoy Ghosh bluntly told them that their understanding of the Indian situation was thoroughly wrong and that the CPI was a better judge of the Indian situation than any other brother party.

Later the Chinese leaders gave an open call for a split in our party and called it a 'revolutionary duty' to fight the so-called revisionism. Here is the editorial of February 4, 1964 of their party journal RED FLAG, justifying the split in communist parties.

'Unity, struggle or even splits, and a new unity on a new basis--such is the dialectics of the development of the international working class movement.'

They did not even spare the CPI-M leadership, which was sailing with them, when it refused to fall in line with the Nadalbari movement. The Chinese called the CPI-M neo-revisionist and engineered a split in that party also.

On the other hand, the Soviet leadership always adopted a fraternal attitude towards the united party as well as later. There were a number of occasions when the CPI had differences on some points with the CPSU leadership. But they did not behave the way the CPC leadership did. They had the patience to wait and allow time and experience to decide the differences, if they could not be resolved by a mutual and comradely debate.

It may be recalled that during the time when Ajoy Ghosh was our party's general secretary an article was written in NEW TIMES, a Soviet journal, by academician Rubinstein on India which was considered wrong on some points. Ajoy Ghosh wrote a reply to it, pointing out the wrong points and the same was published in that journal. On the question of fighting Stalin's personality cult, our party felt that the attitude was not balanced. Ajoy Ghosh wrote to the Soviet leadership conveying our opinion on the matter. They never took any offence. Many more such instances are there which need not be enumerated.

While talking about the Soviet and Chinese leaders using brother parties for their own narrow selfish interests, E.M.S. Namboodiripad makes a revealing statement about the reactions in his own party. He says:

"As a result of all this, a feeling has developed among us that the Soviet party and the Chinese party are both enemies of the revolutionary movements in the capitalist countries. One section holds that China is not socialist, its leaders are enemies of revolution, while another holds that the Soviet Union is not socialist, its leaders are enemies of the revolution. Though our party's leadership opposes both these understandings there is a trend growing in our ranks which is against the world communist movement itself. The party leadership has not succeeded in effectively countering this trend..."

As far as the CPI is concerned, we do not have such harmful reactions among our ranks. Despite the fact that we sharply criticise the disastrous policies of the Chinese leadership, our ranks have not turned anti-China. We always say that, despite the serious distortions that have taken place in its socialist set up, China is still a socialist country because the property relations there are socialist. The Soviet Union also considers China among the socialist countries, despite all the harm that the CPC leadership is causing to the cause of communism and social progress. In his report to the 26th congress of the CPSU, Brezhnev was sorry for the mess in which socialist China found itself and expressed the hope that the Chinese leadership would change their disastrous course and normalise relations with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community.

We cannot agree with another observation of Namboodiripad. He says:

'It is also an undeniable fact that we did not align with either and took independent positions. But we have not been able to make this the common understanding of the party.'

As stated earlier, the CPI-M sailed with the Chinese leadership for a pretty long time. Even now they do not make a comprehensive assessment of the foreign policy positions of the Chinese leadership, their collusion with imperialism and world reaction. So far as our party is concerned, we are proud that we have done

our job of upholding the revolutionary banner of the international communist movement of which the great CPSU is the leading contingent. We have nothing to feel sorry for. What surprises me most is that Namboodiripad admits that they were not able to convince their ranks about the leadership's correct attitude and clear the confusion inside their own ranks. If they were following a correct line, how could they not convince their ranks?

In conclusion I have to state that our party never flinches from correcting a mistake for fear of losing prestige. We made a serious mistake at the time of the emergency which we openly admitted at our Bhatinda party congress and corrected, it. We are humble-enough to correct any mistake in the best Leninist tradition.

As regards the international situation and differences in the world communist movement, we have nothing to rectify since the experience of the last twenty years has proved the correctness of the line of the overwhelming majority of the international communist movement.

It is for the CPI-M leadership to rethink about their understanding of the international situation. Let none take the posture of infallibility.

The situation in our country is fast changing. The Congress-I is losing its support among the people because of its pro-vested interest and anti-democratic and anti-people policies. The big business press is trying to build up an alternative to Indira Congress around the communal reactionary BJP. It is for the left parties, especially the CPI and the CPI-M to project the left democratic alternative on the political scene of the country. If we fail to seriously work for it, the toiling people will not forgive us.

We are of the firm opinion that, despite differences of the past, our two parties have evolved much common ground on current national and international issues during the last three years. Hence the CPI and the CPI-M should be able to discharge their duty to the people, putting aside for the time being the differences about the past.

CSO: 4220/7068

CPI-M POLITBURO ISSUES STATEMENT ON RAO TRIP

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 13 Jun 81 p 8

[Text] The Communist Party of India (Marxist) has welcomed the recent visit of External Affairs Minister P. V. Narasimha Rao to Pakistan and the joint statement issued at the end of the trip, but warned that dangers stemming from the Pakistani ruling clique's reassertion to get US arms should not be underplayed.

In a press statement on Friday, the CPI-M Politburo said: "Any lulling of vigilance of the people helps only the imperialists, neither India nor Pakistan."

Besides letting the US to replenish its arsenal with military aid, the Politburo said the Pakistani ruling clique "is playing the US game" on the Afghan question, "allowing Pakistan to become a base of activities against the democratic regime of Afghanistan," and it "is not for ending such activities to enable a political settlement on Afghanistan."

Thus, it maintained, on both the questions of US arms and Afghanistan, Islamabad had not only made the slightest alteration of its original positions "but is bent on continuing its dangerous course."

The Politburo pointed out that democratic forces in India, and the CPI-M in particular, had always stood for amity and friendship between the two neighbouring countries and improvement in Indo-Pak relations following Mr Rao's visit would be welcomed by them, since "good and friendly relations between India and Pakistan will be the best guarantee against all evil designs of imperialism against both the countries."

But it reminded the people that Mr Rao's visit and talks with Pakistani leaders had not led to any change in the "decision of Pakistan's ruling clique to stockpile arms with the help of US imperialism, and it has been clothed in the very vague statement of the right of every country to buy arms for its defence."

Imperialist Designs

Freedom has to be defended against the imperialists, but the Pakistani military dictatorship is collaborating with US imperialism. It is this collaboration of Pakistan's ruling classes with US imperialism since the early fifties that has been responsible for the continuing abnormal situation on the subcontinent," it observed.

The Politburo said even though the Pakistani military dictatorship was an ardent advocate of Islamic unity, the US imperialists inspired Israel to bombard Iraq's nuclear installations just when talks with Mr Rao were going on in Islamabad. "But that has no lesson for the Pakistani dictatorship," the politburo regretted.

Pakistan becoming a recipient of US arms spells danger to both countries creating tensions between them and helps US imperialism to make Asians fight Asians, it explained.

The Politburo also spoke out against the suppression of civil rights and democratic liberties in Pakistan, and underlined the opposition parties' struggle against acceptance of US arms.

It said: "The officially controlled media are whipping up hatred against India. The military clique ruling Pakistan is not prepared to do anything to pave the way for friendship between the two countries, in fact, with its collaboration with US imperialism, it is mounting a threat to India from across the border."

CSO: 4220/7041

CPI GENERAL SECRETARY RAO'S 12 JUNE STATEMENT REPORTED

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 13 Jun 81 p 7

[Text] CPI General Secretary C. Rajeswara Rao has counselled vigilance in our efforts to normalise relations with China, Pakistan and the US.

In a statement outlining the party's position on recent developments in the region, Mr Rajeswara Rao on Friday said the vigilance was needed to prevent us from falling into the 'trap' set by the aforementioned countries.

The vigilance was imperative, he underscored to ensure that "we do not deviate from our country's policies of anti-imperialist non-alignment world peace and friendship with the Soviet Union, other Socialist countries, and peace-loving developing countries."

He felt that the Indo-Pakistan Joint Communique following External Affairs Minister P. V. Narashima Rao's talks in Islamabad contained only generalities and nothing concrete. Pointing to Zia-ul Haq's reiteration that without limitation of Indian armed forces in relation to Pakistan there could not be any fruitful negotiations, he underlined Islamabad's decision to arm the country to the teeth with the help of Washington and Peking and also his public statement that "he will provide military bases to the US if a request comes."

It was also ominous that US Under-Secretary of State James Buckley had reached Islamabad the day our Minister's talks with Pakistani leaders concluded in order to further 'US plans for arms supply to Pakistan and forging coordinated strategy.'

'This is a clever ruse to keep India militarily weak. If the armed forces are limited in relation to Pakistan, what about defence of our borders with China and other neighbouring countries and the long stretch of our coastline?' he asked.

Mr Rao took exception to the rumours floated by an anonymous pro-Chinese group in Nepal that the Chinese leadership was ready to exchange the Chumbi valley to Aksai Chin illegally occupied by them since 1982. 'As in the past,' he said, 'the Chinese leadership is adept at such manoeuvres, without making any direct commitment. If they are serious about it, why should they not communicate it directly to the Indian Government. He charged big business press and interested quarters of fostering the illusion that a solution of outstanding problem between India and Pakistan was on the cards.

He lashed out at the war mongering Reagan administration and the Chinese leaders full support to it in order to step up tensions everywhere.

The US rearming of Pakistan apart, China was threatening to attack heroic Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea once again and still arming insurgents in North-East India.

Mr Rao reminded that while the US imperialists had never taken kindly to our independent anti-imperialist foreign policy, development of our self-reliant economy and friendship with Socialist countries and progressive regimes the 'Chinese leaders consider that our country is an obstacle in the path of their expansionist ambitions.'

CSO: 4220/7041

CPI-M CALLED WINNER IN WEST BENGAL BYELECTIONS

Madras THE HINDU in English 16 Jun 81 p 9

[Text] Calcutta, June 15—The CPI(M) major partner of the ruling left front in West Bengal came out as victor in the State's Assembly by-elections, retaining with increased margin of votes against its rival Congress(I) four of the six seats, results of which were declared tonight.

The four seats were Dum Dum, Jadavpur, Kumarganj and Manicktala.

The Congress(I) bagged the rest of the two seats, retaining its hold on Sujapur and Kharba in Malda District, however, with reduced margins against its nearest rival CPI(M).

Counting of votes was in progress for the Midanpore Assembly constituency where the CPI, an ally of the left front, fielded Mr Kamakhya Charan Ghosh in a five-cornered contest with Syed Shamsul Bari (Congress-I) and Mr Radharaman Kar (Janata) as serious contenders.

For the Serampore Lok Sabha seat, counting of votes begins tomorrow morning. Darjeeling Assembly constituency will have the counting of votes on Wednesday—PTI.

Mr Dwijendra Nath Roy CPI(M) was declared elected from Kumarganj constituency defeating his nearest Cong.(I) rival, Mr Khalil Sayed, by a margin of 11,295 votes in a triangular contest.

Mr Roy polled 46,046 votes against 34,751 by Mr Sayed.

Mr Santi Chataka, CPI(M) was declared elected thus enabling the party to retain its seat from Dum Dum Assembly constituency. He defeated his nearest rival Mr Lal Bahadur Singh (CONG-I) by a margin of 26,496 votes in a four-cornered contest.

Mr Chatak polled 50,779 votes against 24,283 by Mr Singh.

The Sujapur Assembly seat in Malda district was retained by Cong.(I) when its candidate Mr Humayun Chowdhury defeated Muntaz Begum of CPI(M) by a margin of 19,506 votes.

Mr Chowdhury secured 42,023 votes against 22,517 by Mumtaz Begum.

Mr Khudiram Bhattacharyya CPI(M) defeated his nearest Cong (I) rival Mr Sachin Mukherjee by a margin of over 27,000 votes in Jadavpore Assembly constituency.

The CPI(M) retains the seat.

The CPI(M) apparently registered again when its nominee, Mr Shyamal Chakravorty defeated his nearest Congress(I) rival, Dr Bimal Chakravorty by a margin of 15,355 votes in a four-cornered contest in Maniktala.

The CPI(M) candidate secured 34,194 as against 18,839 by the Cong(I) nominee.

CSO: 4220/7950

PAPER DETAILS JUNE BYELECTION RESULTS

Lok Sabha Byelections

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 17 Jun 81 p 5

[Text]

ANETHI

Electorate 679469, total votes polled 2,14,081, valid votes 207,322, invalid votes 6,008. Rajiv Gandhi (Cong-I) 238,684 (elected), Sharad Yadav (Lok Dal) 21,188, Ram Bali (Ind) 5080, Fazlul Bari mm (Ind) 3080, Kunwar Bahadur Singh (Ind) 3388, Bhim Singh (Cong-U) 2288, Dharti Fakar Modan Lal Agarwal (Ind) 3728, Bajrang (Ind) 2588, Bhagwat Prasad Dixit (Ind) 1648, P Ashraf (Ind) 1185, Brij Bhooman Goswami (Ind) 915, Lal Bahadur (Ind) 884, Kamal Ahmad Khan (Ind) 778, U P Singh (Ind) 714. The last 13 candidates lost their deposits. The Congress-I retained the seat.

ALLAHABAD

Electorate 7,21,822, votes polled 1,88,608, invalid votes 1,583. K P Tewari (Cong-I) 84,612 (elected), Mahboob Ahmed (Lok Dal) 27821, Murl Manohar Joshi (BJP) 13008, Lakshmi Bhushan Varshney (Ind) 16,082, Ram Jhagga (Ind) 1,722, Jagdish Narain Shukla (Ind) 1,338, Umesh Sharma (Ind) 1,334, Anas dMohan (Ind) 1,347, Lakshmi Devi Pande (Ind) 1,137, Gangadhar Nishad (Ind) 988, Kripa Shankar Pande (Ind) 884, Ram lqbal Sharma (Ind) 881, Bachai (Ind) 888, Mohd.

Shami (Ind) 18, Sarla Choudhry (Ind) 382, Vamsh Dhan Pande (Ind) 324. The last 13 candidates lost their security deposit.

BAREILLY

Electorate 6,31,825, total votes polled 2,51,581, valid votes 247,913. Begum Abida Ahmad (Cong-I) 1,14,231 (elected) Santosh Kumar Gangwar (BJP) 78,935, Mohd Yunus Sallen (Cong-U) 27,616, Badam Singh (Lok Dal) 18,125, Kailash Chandra (Ind) 3,112, Balraj Madhok (Ind) 2,011, Bhokra Singh (Hindu Maha Sabha) 1,383, Kaka Jugendra Singh (Ind) 1,278, Gulab Prasad (Ind) 921. The last seven candidates lost deposits.

BHILAPUR

Electorate 7,31,498, votes polled 2,08,448, invalid votes 3,321. Umakant (Cong-I) 92,182 (elected), Mohd Yusuf Beg (LD) 6,212, Rajnath (BJP) 28,085, Anand Dev Giri (JP) 10,022, Duo Nath Shukla (Ind) 3,234, Budhu Lal (Ind) 2,723, Mahender Kumar (Ind) 2,070, Adhya Prasad (Ind) 1,550, Yadbunath Singh (Ind) 971, Sukhrao (Ind) 771, Mukhtar (Ind) 62, Markandy Singh (Ind) 688. The last 11 lost security deposits.

Assembly Result Details

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 17 Jun 81 p 5

[Text]

Uttar Pradesh

TINDWANI

Electorate 1,30,000, votes polled 70,879, invalid votes 1111, Vidwanath Pratap Singh (Cong-I) 62,738 (elected), Bapumchandra Brahmarshi (BJP) 2115, Ram Mit (Lok Dal) 1677, Mohdshah (Ind) 877, Murtazam (Ind) 798, Kunwar Prasad Abeta (Ind) 371, J N Awasthi (Ind) 194. The last six lost their security deposits.

SHAHJAHANPUR

Electorate 1,30,000, votes polled 50,515, invalid votes 62, Nawab Shaukat Ali Khan (Cong-I) 74,568 (elected), Rajaram Mishra (BJP) 22,127, Mohd Rafi Khan (JP) 4409, Mohd Islam Khan (Muslim Majlis) 3784, Tej Singh (LD) 2818, Raja Ram (Ind) 817, Ramesh Kumar Sonam 120, Yousaf Khan (Ind) 134, Dewaraj Prasad (Ind) 122, Shyam Vimal (Ind) 98. The last eight lost their security deposits. The Congress-I retained the seat.

SHIBOLI

Electorate 129,907, votes polled 64,378, invalid votes 908, Krishna Vir Singh (Cong-I) 22,707 (elected), Shanti Devi (Lok Dal) 15,880, Modi Ram (BJP) 12,914, Chandra Pal Singh (Ind) 621, Ram Narain Yadav (Ind) 588, Rajendra Pal Singh (Ind) 486, Dev Raj (Ind) 411, Shyam Pal Singh (Ind) 383, Khuram Jit Singh (Ind) 237. The last six lost their deposits. The Congress-I retained the seat.

LUXIMPUR

Electorate 1,32,000, invalid votes 1,288, votes polled 78,497, Verendra Pratap Shukla (Ind) 24,841 (elected), Anwar Mans Trivathi (Ind) 19,388, Abdul Rauf-Lari (Lok Dal) 13,077, Patah Bahadur Singh (Janata Party) 2,723, Awadh Raj Yadav (CPI) 2,247, Jagdish Prasad (Ind) 1,794, Chaitan Das (SP) 1,206, Mohammad Mirza Anwar (Ind) 1,211, Barkat Ali (Ind) 1,148, Raghu Raj Singh (BJP) 922, Agnani (Ind) 840, Shabbaz Lal Saxena (Ind) 781, Rohit Prasad Verma (Ind) 641, T P Mitra (Cong-U) 373, Shiva Shankar Gupta (Ind) 621, Gayanendra Srivastava (Ind) 383, Sanjiba Prasad Yadav (Ind) 370, Bhagwan Das Gupta (Ind) 210. The last 18 lost their deposits.

PATYALI

Electorate 1,20,079, total votes polled 73,644, valid votes 73,626, invalid votes 1,781, Malik Mahammed Zamir Ahmed (Cong-U) 34,702 (elected), Jasvir Singh (Lok Dal) 18,808, Genda Lal (BJP) 18,277, Hariram (Janata Party-S Raj Narain) 7,847, Doo Lal (Ind) 1,468, Bhagirosh (Ind) 1,054, Vidyashankar (Ind) 813, Brahm Kumar (Ind) 594, Vimala Devi (Akhi Hind Forward Block) 506, Mahendra Pal Singh (Janata Party) 381, Agharam Jalev (Ind) 187. The last eight lost their security deposits.

JAYANARAD

Electorate 1,28,362, total votes polled 68,080, valid votes 68,749, invalid votes 1,411, Jagdish Narain (Cong-I) 28,118 (elected), Ram Kishore Verma (Lok Dal) 17,354, Qasim Hassan (Cong-U) 12,678, Hari Narain Dubey alias Nandan Babu (BJP) 2,687, Shamsun Prasad Ramnatha (Ind) 1,947, Jagai (Ind) 1,185, Gulam Singh (Ind) 978, Vidya Sagar alias Sagar Singh Bedharak (Ind) 801, Lavish Kumar Mishra (Ind) 623, Shoo Kumar Pandey Patrakar (Ind) 513, Gaya Prasad (Ind) 378, Ravindra Pratap Singh (Ind) 371. The last nine lost their deposits.

SHANDRA RAO

Electorate 1,41,709, valid votes 68,706, invalid votes 1,218, total votes polled 69,924, Pushpa Chandra (Cong-I) 21,517 (elected), Surend Pratap Singh (Lok Dal) 18,178, Shree Nivras Pal (BJP) 11,281, Farman Ali Beg (Ind) 8,581, Om Prakash (Ind) 2,181, Raghabir Singh Rabi (JP-K) 1,168, Rajendra Singh (CPI) 1,076, Bahupal (Ind) 621, Baskar Mohd (Ind) 586, Ram Pal Singh (Ind) 681, Vandeo Singh (Ind) 484, Bahupal Singh (Ind) 462, Swarn Ram (Ind) 394, Naval Kishore (Ind) 288, Sundar Ali (Ind) 378, Chandra Pal (Ind) 368, Vijaypal (Ind) 366, Yash (Ind) 149, Sooran Singh Baghel (Ind) 140, Manohar Lal (Ind) 97. The last 18 candidates lost their security deposits.

SHILAPUR

Electorate 1,58,970, votes polled 68,361, valid votes 68,219, invalid votes 1,142, Daljit Singh (Cong-I) 34,888 (elected), Sohan Lal (Lok Dal) 22,401, Anil Kumar (Ind)

10,048, Manrover (Cong-U) 4,378, Shree Narain Mura (Ind) 1,338, Raj Kumar alias Ram (Ind) 964, Mohammed Rahim (Ind) 681, Nisar Singh (Ind) 673, Taryab Mian (Ind) 380. The last seven lost their deposits. The Cong-I retained the seat.

Bihar

PARSA

Electorate 1,28,123 Total votes polled 52,822, invalid votes 826, Parwati Devi (Cong-I) 29,642 (elected), Bhoja Prasad Singh (Janata) 14,078, Ramanand Singh (BJP) 2,228, Awadheesh Tewari (Ind) 460, Krishna Singh (Ind) 335, Ramachar Singh (Ind) 302, Shiva Rathan Prasad (Ind) 143, Sakhari Mahato (Ind) 111. The last seven lost their deposits. The Congress-I retained the seat.

GHORH

Electorate 102,880, votes polled 30,822, invalid votes 1081, Urmila Devi (Cong-I) 29,697 (Elected), Chaturanan Mishra (CPI) 12,196, Harihar Narainprabakar (BJP) 5,288, Kaushalendra Kumar Ray (Ind) 4,445, Arunkumar Verma (Cong-U) 977, Gulam Rasool Ansari (Ind) 304, Kadar Prasad Yadav (Ind) 227, Buddhan Ram (Ind) 199, Harnabendra Singh (Ind) 179. The last seven lost their security deposits.

BAKHTIARPUR

Total Electorate 1,33,983, votes polled 59,441, invalid votes 1,223, Rawan Jalpal Singh Yadav (Cong-I) 59,403 (Elected), Kesari Kishore Singh (BJP) 9,347, Bano Jena Singh Lok Dal), 7,728, Goyal Saran Singh (Janata) 6,292, Hamendra Kumar Singh (Ind) 2,647, Subbar Das (Ind) 1,045, Rajendra Singh (Ind) 800, Jagdish Thakur (Ind) 308, Ram Praveen Singh (Ind) 237, Arun Kumar (Ind) 168, Bhupal Singh (Ind) 121, Dharam Nath Singh (Ind) 84. The last 11 candidates lost their security deposits.

West Bengal

KUMARGANJ

Electorate 1,13,409; votes polled 83,013; valid votes 81,811; votes rejected 1099; Dwijendra Nath Roy (CPI-M) 46066 (elected); Khalil Sayed (Cong-I) 34,751; Jagannath Pandey (Ind-AICP) 1114. The CPI-M retained the seat.

KHARBA

Electorate 86,527; votes polled 78,317; valid votes 77,334; rejected votes 983; Mabubul Haque (Cong-I) 38,752 (elected); Nabmul Haque (CPI-M) 25,370; Asesh Krishna Goswami (Ind) 3,162. The Cong-I retained the seat.

MANIKTALA

Electorate 1,15,837; valid votes polled 84,808; votes rejected 817; Shamyai Chakraborty (CPI-M) 34184 (elected); Bimal Chakraborty (Cong-I) 18,639; Fatih Ghosh (SUCI) 1,729; Panchanan Mondal 150. The CPI-M retained the seat.

DUM DUM

Electorate 1,35,889; votes polled 77,534; valid votes 76,487; votes rejected 1047; Sant Ghatak (CPI-M) 50,779 (elected); Lal Bahadur Singh (Cong-I) 24,223; Kalyanbrata Roy (Janata) 907; Subrata Chatterjee (Ind) 818. The CPI-M retained the seat.

SUJAPUR

Electorate 91,134; votes polled

70,011; valid votes 68,988; votes rejected 1023; Humayun Chowdhury (Cong-I) 42,023 (elected); Mumtaz Begum (CPI-M) 22,517; Easroddin (Ind) 3538; Mahidur Rahman Mia (Ind) 980. The Cong-I retained the seat.

JADAVPORE

Electorate 1,23,914; votes polled 69,172; valid votes 67,979; rejected votes 1193; Khudiram Bhattacharjee (CPI-M) 46,944 (elected); Sachin Mukherjee (Cong-I) 19,071; Ajit Sen (Ind) 1553; Dhananjoy Das (Ind) 1011. The CPI-M retained the seat.

MIDNAPORE

Total electorate 1,10,535; votes polled 69,634; valid votes 68,683; invalid votes 950; Kamakhya Charan Ghosh (CPI) 40000 (elected); Syed Shamsul Bari (Cong-I) 25,376; Padmalochan Chandra (Jharkhand Party) 1643; Bilam Jana (Ind) 830; Fadia Raman Kar (Janata) 886. The CPI retained.

Karnataka

DHARWAR (RURAL)

Electorate 77,827, total votes polled 46,030. Invalid votes 2,948. C V Pudukalashetti (Cong-I) 27,817 elected. Muragah Virupachappa Hattiholi (Janata) 11,632, Basavara Vihuti (BJP) 2,385, B Shekharappa (Ind) 430, Hottepaksha Rangarwamy (Ind) 381. The last three lost their deposits.

CPI-M POLITBURO MAKES STATEMENT ON BYELECTIONS

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 18 Jun 81 p 5

[Text]

NEW DELHI, June 17 (PTI).

THE politburo of the Communist Party of India (Marxist) in a statement today said that the results of by-elections to the Lok Sabha and the state assemblies were no cause for rejoicing for the ruling party.

The low polling, as low as 25 per cent in a highly political constituency like Allahabad, was an index of the tremendous dissatisfaction of the people with Congress (I). The people, in the absence of a viable alternative, abstained from exercising their franchise, it said.

It added: "The May, 1980, assembly elections had already shown a drop in the Congress (I) support from the January Lok Sabha election," but the by-elections have marked an even more precipitous fall".

BENGAL EXAMPLE

On the other hand, it said, the percentage of polling in West Bengal was much higher. "This is obviously because the people of West Bengal are looking upon the left front and its allies as a reliable political force in the state," it asserted.

The politburo also charged the ruling party with "unscrupulous use of the administrative apparatus."

Kashmir (PTI): The Jann Sangh president, Mr. Balraj Madhok, on Wednesday warned that the country was fast heading towards one-party rule.

Mr. Madhok, who tasted defeat in the Bareilly Lok Sabha by-election, blamed the Janata Party more than the ruling party because under its three-year rule in the country, the people were not only greatly disillusioned but also had lost faith in political parties.

He alleged misuse of government machinery in the by-elections as was clear from the fact that in the state where the communist party was in power communist party candidates and in places where the Congress (I) was in power its candidates were elected.

Mr. Madhok wanted all opposition parties to give serious thought to the situation and find a solution to save the country from one-party rule.

The Uttar Pradesh Janata Party president, Mr. Arjun Singh Bhadoria, was of view that misuse of official resources and machinery on a massive scale in the by-elections reflected the "authoritarianism of the ruling party in the garb of democracy."

The by-election results provided cause for introspection to the Lok Dal, which had introduced an atmosphere of violence, booth capturing and intimidation as a result of which all opposition parties were suffering at the hands of the ruling party, he told newsmen.

Allahabad (PTI): The national executive of the BJP will meet at Simla on June 27 to review the situation arising from the recent by-elections.

The executive would consider a pro-

posal for convening an all-India conference of opposition parties to find out ways and means of electoral reforms, effective turn out of voters and making democracy more purposeful. Dr. Murlu Manchhar Joshi, the BJP treasurer, said on Tuesday.

The Congress (I) general secretary, Mr. Kalpana Rai, on Wednesday lashed out against four opposition leaders — Mr. Charan Singh, Mr. A. B. Vajpayee, Mr. Devraj Urs and Mr. Madhu Dandavate — "who have displayed cynical disregard for the verdict of the electorate in the by-elections and raised the bogey of democracy in danger."

OSTRICH ATTITUDE

In a strongly-worded statement, Mr. Rai said it was strange that the leaders, who could not agree even on a common candidate against the Congress (I) in the recent poll, had hastened to issue a joint statement attributing the tremendous triumph of the Congress (I) to so-called rigging or malpractices on the part of the ruling party.

The Congress (I) general secretary said he was pained to note that these opposition veterans were "like an ostrich" refusing to see reality. They should realise that the people had rejected once and for all the negative policies of "confrontation, communalism and casteism" preached by these parties.

The people had voted for stability, continuity and development, which, according to them, could be ensured only by Mrs. Gandhi and her party.

'PATRIOT' PUBLISHES MORE BYELECTION RESULTS

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 18 Jun 81 p 5

[Text]

SERAMPUR

(Bangal Lok Sabha Seat)

Total electorate 7,80,802, Total votes polled 4,47,728 valid votes 4,38,788 votes rejected 8,939. Aji Bag (CPI-M) 2,65,373 (elected) Sati Mohan Roy (Cong-I) 1,68,823 Amar Nath Choudhury (Labour Party) 2,980 Sagar Chandra Mahato (Ind) 1,384. The CPI-M retained the seat. Both the Labour Party and independent candidates lost their deposits.

CUTTACK

(Orissa Lok Sabha Seat)

Electorate 7,32,704 votes polled 288,881, invalid votes 6,284, total valid votes 2,82,597 Jayanti Patraik (Cong-I) 1,58,877 (elected) Rabi Ray (Lok Dal) 1,07,048, Narinosh Miera (Ind) 8,737 N C Mallick (Ind) 4,887 Bhobagruhi Nuyak (Ind) 3,301 K M Routray (Ind) 1,397. The last four lost their security deposits. The Congress-I retained the seat.

DARJEELING

(Bengal Assembly Seat)

Electorate 1,07,812, valid polled 42,807, Tanning Dawa Lama (CPI-M) 28,078 (elected) D S Sahin (Cong-I) 17,728.

BIBUA

(Bihar Assembly Seat)

Electorate 1,17,843, Total votes polled 87,488, valid votes polled 80,034 invalid votes 7,454, Adhitya Singh (Ind) 30,978 (elected) Lal Narain Singh (CPI) 13,880, Bal-

dyanath Prasad Singh (Cong-I) 10,175, Krishna Kumar Singh (Cong-U) 8,588, Desamraim Prasad Yadav (Lok Dal) 3,087 Uendra Singh (Janata) 943, Sander Prasad Singh (Ind) 725, Mahabir Prasad (Ind) 688, Sont Manthi (Ind) 288, Mohd Hasan (Ind) 228, Kasi Singh (Ind) 177, Madan Singh (Ind) 167, Parvaram Singh (Ind) 149, Ramachand Yadav (Ind) 137. The CPI lost the seat. Having the CPI and the Cong-I candidates all the other candidates lost their deposits.

BANDHUA

(Bihar Assembly Seat)

Electorate 1,32,841 votes polled 60,878, invalid votes 1,488 Md. Anwarul Haque (Ind) 188 Arjun Singh (Ind) 4,857, Umesh Singh (Ind) 688, Chandram Choudhary (Ind) 57, Tapaswar Tiwari (Ind) 137, Nagendra Prasad Mahto (BJP) 1,903, Baban Thakur (Ind) 684, Babroshwar Prasad Singh Bagl (Ind) 2,585, Ramayak Paswan (Ind) 84, Ramakul Singh (LD) 3,687 Ramkrishna Mishra (Ind) 1,053, Ramnarain Mishra (Ind) 162, Lalmoan Choudhary (Ind) 70 Vinay Baidar Singh (Ind) 288 Vinay Kumar Singh (Ind) 271, Shiv Prasad Singh (Ind) 328 Siddharth Rai (Cong-I) 22,973 (elected) Sodama Singh (JP) 1,324 Sahab Chandra Yadav (Ind) 208, Soudhari Singh (Cong-U) 17,884.

CPM WIN IN DARJEELING CRUCIAL, BASU SAYS

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 18 Jun 81 p 1

[Text]

CALCUTTA, June 17.

THE bagging of the Darjeeling assembly seat by the CPM, defeating the Congress (I) in a straight contest was today described by the chief minister, Mr. Jyoti Basu, as a matter of considerable political significance in view of the Gorkha League's demand for separate statehood for the area.

The Gorkha League boycotted the by-election to press its demand. In this context, the chief minister interpreted the result as suggesting that those who did exercise their franchise did not support the League's demand.

In view of Mr. Basu's interpretation, the voting figures might be relevant. Darjeeling's total electorate was 1,07,323 and widens in the post did the level of polling exceed 45 percent. This time a total of 44,548 voters (about 44.5 percent) exercised franchise of which 42,807 or roughly 42

per cent were found valid.

The CPM secured 23,548 votes against 8,414 in 1977 and 24,000 during the 1980 Lok Sabha poll. The Congress(I)'s tally was 17,729 votes. This is slightly more than what the Congress, the Janata and an independent together had secured in 1977. The Gorkha League, which had virtually monopolised the constituency, secured 12,607 votes in 1977 to win. But when it asked its supporters to vote according to their conscience in 1981, the CPM got a margin over the Congress(I).

The formal announcement of the results of the Serampore Lok Sabha constituency was made today. The CPM winner's margin dropped by about 15,000 votes to 98,549. This was more or less expected because the new MP, Mr. Ajit Bag, an activist in the teachers' front, has been far less known in the area than his predecessor, the late Mr. Dinan Bhat-tacharyya.

CSO: 4220/7067

BAHUGUNA DEMANDS REPOLL IN GARHWAL CONSTITUENCY

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 17 Jun 81 p 1

[Text] The Election Commission has postponed indefinitely the counting in the Garhwal constituency following complaints of massive rigging and booth-capturing.

Election Commission secretary K. Ganesan told newsmen on Tuesday that Mr H. N. Bahuguna had lodged his written complaint with the commission earlier in the day demanding repoll and had submitted documents in support of his charge that there was rigging in about 56 booths in the constituency.

He said that the commission would investigate the complaints and take a decision on repoll. Till then, counting, scheduled on Wednesday, would remain postponed in all five Assembly segments, he added.

Meanwhile, it is learnt that a high-ranking official of the Election Commission is rushing to Pauri on Wednesday to supervise the investigation being done by UP chief electoral officer Pant.

Mr Pant has already reached Pauri and joint chief electoral officer B N Upreti would accompany the high official of the commission to Pauri on Wednesday.

Meanwhile, Mr Bahuguna has urged the President to take immediate steps to ensure withdrawal of the Haryana police from the constituency and protect ballot boxes.

In a telegram with a copy to the Chief Election Commissioner,

Mr Bahuguna said he apprehended that the continued presence of the Haryana police in the constituency was aimed at capturing the Collectorate at Pauri and Gopeshwar to tamper with the ballot boxes.

Mr Bahuguna has said that his volunteers guarding the ballot boxes at the Collectorate compound were being threatened and feared attack in the night when the Chief Ministers of UP and Haryana would reach there.

He expressed fear of serious violence at Gopeshwar in the night and morning of Wednesday unless immediate strong measures were taken to prevent the "operation to capture the Collectorate and tamper with the ballot boxes".

Mr Bahuguna said that Haryana police had opened fire and lathi-charged students at Pauri without any magisterial order. He demanded a judicial inquiry into the firing.

KERALA CHIEF MINISTER WELCOMES CONGRESS-U DECISION

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 18 Jun 81 p 7

[Text] Trivandrum, June 17--Kerala Chief Minister E. K. Nayanar has described as nationally significant the Cong-U decision announced at Cochin earlier in the day to keep the separate identity of the party intact.

The concept of left and democratic unity has not only been vindicated, but the efforts to reverse the process effectively foiled as well he added.

Briefing newsmen after today's State Cabinet meeting, Mr Nayanar said there never was any apprehension among the ruling LDF partners about the Cong-U partner leaving the Front as a result of the recent developments in that party at the national level. The Opposition Cong-I and its allies in the State had been going head over heels over the indications of a division in the Cong-U to destabilise the Front government, Mr Nayanar recalled.

The relevance of a left democratic alternative had never been felt more urgently as today in the light of the results of the byelection he said.

The 'nationally significant' development referred to by the Kerala Chief Minister related to the unequivocal statement jointly made by Cong-U leaders Sharad Pawar and P. R. Das Munshi at Cochin at the end of their protracted talks with KPCC-U president A. K. Antony and other State leaders.

'None of us is leaving the party. We had faced many odds earlier and we will face the present situation also,' Mr Munshi asserted.

The Cong-U leaders ruled out unity with the Cong-I.

Before leaving for Bombay where they are expected to hold discussions with Party president Devaraj Urs, Mr Pawar and Mr Munshi told pressmen they were convinced that there was positive future for the Cong-U in 'safe-guarding democracy and creating a healthy political culture in the country.' According to Mr Munshi, the time has come for the elderly leaders not only in his party but in all other Opposition parties to retire on to face the reality and to meet the new challenges.

NEWSMEN DENIED PARITY WITH MP'S UNDER NSA

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 18 Jun 81 p 5

[Text] New Delhi, June 17 (PTI)--The centre has turned down an appeal by the Press Council of India to give similar dispensation to journalists arrested under the National Security Act or such other laws as provided for MPs and MLAs.

The Centre was of the opinion that in view of the present statutory position, it would be inappropriate to draw a parallel between journalists and MPs/MLAs, a statement issued by the Press Council said today.

The council felt that the concerned newspapers, journalists' associations, relations or friends of arrested journalists should bring such cases to its notice.

The council which had its session at Nainita last week under the chairmanship of Mr Justice Grover, also adjudicated in seven cases pending before it.

The home minister explained that the NSA did not provide for issuing directions to state governments for giving intimation regarding detention of journalists.

The intimation about the arrest of MPs/MLAs, the ministry clarified, was covered under article 105 of the Constitution and rules 229, 230, 232 and 233 of the rules of procedure and conduct of business in the Lok Sabha.

On the complaint of publication of a false news-story entitled "Tragedy that struck Bombay couple" which appeared in the SUNDAY STANDARD on April 6, 1980 the council decided to treat the matter as closed.

In its adjudication, the council took into consideration the fact that the newspaper had taken action against the correspondent who had filed the story after holding a departmental inquiry.

The allegation made by Mr Ameenul Hasan Rizvi in his complaint to the council against THE TIMES OF INDIA and its correspondent, Mr Vikram Rao, that the article entitled "Factors Behind Moradabad" published in the paper was "tendentious and defamatory" to the Muslim community was not upheld by it.

The council was of the opinion that the impugned article did not contravene the accepted norms of journalism.

Two complaints about denial of advertisements on political grounds by the editor of JAYANT, a Hindi weekly of Garhwal, and the other by the editor of MUZAF-FARNAGAR BULLETIN against the Uttar Pradesh government were treated as closed by the council.

In the first case, the state government had refuted the allegation on the ground that the paper indulged in substandard journalism, communal writings and character assassination. It assured the council that the case would be reviewed in July, subject to the improvement of the standard of the paper.

In the second case, the state government assured the council that the advertisements to the paper had been restored and the DAVP rates would be allowed to it.

CSO: 4220/7067

CPI SECRETARY GENERAL ISSUES STATEMENT ON CASTEISM

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 17 Jun 81 p 4

[Text] CPI General Secretary C. Rajeswara Rao on Tuesday highlighted the need to fight against casteism and caste oppression and hoped that secular democratic parties and organisations would work for this.

In a statement on the reported conversion of some Harijans in a Tamilnadu village to Islam and the exploitation of this incident by some interested persons to rouse communal passions, Mr Rao understood: "It is the social oppression and humiliation that these unfortunate people were subjected to that was the main reason for changing their faith."

He further pointed out that in this particular case not only the Hindu Harijans but also the Christian Harijans had got themselves converted to Islam.

He said it was shameful that even after 34 years of independence, the scourge of untouchability persisted in India, with the Harijans forced to suffer manifold indignities.

"In this particular case of Tamilnadu, even educated Harijans are not allowed to pass through an upper-caste locality wearing chappals in hot summer and a shirt on his body. The Christians also changed their faith because they say that even after joining Christianity their lot remained the same and they hope to have some equality in Islam" he disclosed.

He said in tribal areas the Adivasis were being driven to Christianity because no change had come in their miserable life even after 34 years of independence, and they were looted and suppressed by moneylenders and landlords coming from outside "Since the Christian missionaries offer them some protection, education and medical facilities they are attracted to Christianity" he added.

He pleaded with "well-wishers of the Hindu religion" that instead of rousing communal passions which only divides the people and harms the country, they should work for abolition of the scourge of untouchability and indignities against Harijans and other oppressed sections.

"The recent anti-reservation agitation in Gujarat has done immense harm to the unity of our country by alienating the Harijans and Adivasis. Now utilisation of caste prejudices for narrow political purposes has let loose caste conflicts also," Mr Rao regretted.

NEW EVIDENCE SUGGESTS MANIPUR INSURGENTS ACTIVE

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 16 Jun 81 p 9

[Text] Shillong, June 15--The Peoples Liberation Army insurgents of Manipur, led by Mr Bisheswar Singh, and the National Socialists of Muivah across the India-Burma border have forged definite operational links. Earlier reports of a "United Liberation Front" were rather vague. Latest evidence suggests that the PLA is either active or has been given sanctuary in interior Ukhrul. In return, Naga recruits, largely from the Tangkhul and Mao areas, are either helping the PLA or have been sheltered in the Imphal Valley.

Both could be making a virtue of necessity because of the relentless pressure by the security forces. Some analysts hold that the operations have "peaked." Further pressure could be counter-productive.

A report about a PLA group trying to ambush a para-military column as far west as Tamenglong bordering the North Cachar Hills is ominous. Tamenglong is the home of Rani Gaidilui and the now dormant Zeliangrong movement.

The Assam Police vigilance on the Jiribam-Silchar road is an indication. A rash of murders lately in Manipur East district and the valley is alarming. The victims were Nagas apparently opposed to Muivah and his ideology.

Political sources in Imphal speak of heavy recruitment by the underground in the Tangkhul and Mao areas. Official sources are sceptical of the figures.

Mr Rishang Keishing, who met the Governor here to press his claim to form a Ministry alleged that underground recruitment and murders had increased appreciably during the president's rule. The looting of Rs 2 lakhs from a PWD office in Shillong by extremists is believed to be tied up to arms purchase.

PREPAK, including its factions, has perhaps disintegrated but that is not the case with the PLA. Early in the year, Army sources claimed justifiably that a PLA insurgent could not take shelter in the valley for more than 24 hours. He was kept on the run.

PLA squads were down to six or seven from the original 10 or more. Mr Bisheswar was said to have developed a "new look" operating from the Kabaw valley across the Moreh-Tamu border.

The PLA leader apparently had other ideas. Photographs showing him "congratulating" a squad for an ambush or posing with another squad with "captured arms" were fed to the public in many ways--during cinema shows for instance.

Whether underground gimmick or morale-booster, the fact remains that the PLA is capable of aggressive propaganda. The emphasis currently is on recruitment and steps to conserve arms for the post-monsoon period.

Congress(I) MLAs in Imphal are counting on a Ministry being sworn in soon. Mr Rishang Keishing claims the unwavering support of 35 MLAs. He was re-elected CLP leader with his name being proposed by Mr Ngurdinglien, one of the king-makers in Manipur.

Mr Pranab Mukherji seems to have warned his party MLAs that any further waywardness would mean dissolution of the Assembly.

CSO: 4220/7057

INTELLIGENCE PERSONNEL GO TO COURT OVER TRANSFERS

Madras THE HINDU in English 12 Jun 81 p 9

[Text]

NEW DELHI, June 11

More than 20 activists of the Intelligence Bureau Employees Association were indiscriminately transferred recently to force them to disassociate themselves from the association. It was alleged before the Supreme Court on Thursday.

Mr B. B. Ravel and Mr. A. K. Kaul, president and secretary respectively of the association, in a writ petition to the court urged reversion of the transfers and sought initiation of contempt proceedings against the Government for allegedly violating the court's order of July 21, 1980.

The Supreme Court said in an order that no disciplinary action would be taken by the Government against any member of the association for his activities connected with the association.

Counsel for the association today mentioned about the petition in the court and Mr Justice V. D. Tulzapurkar, Vacation Judge, listed it for June 23.

The order was passed while issuing notice in a writ petition filed by the association challenging the circular memorandum of May 3, 1980 which declared that there was no scope in the Intelligence Bureau for an employee association.

In the present petition the association said 80 per cent of the employees were members of the association and penal action continued against them. The Government has caused a great deal of harassment, inconvenience and financial loss to the employees by transferring them, the petition said.

Alleging that the transfers were to pressure the employees into disassociating themselves from the association activities, the petition said the transfers "do not conform to any rules laid down by the Government".

It also stated that non-maintenance

of any all-India transfer roster and non-circulation of any formal broad based transfer policy/rules/regulations among the staff were illegal, discriminatory, and void.

The petition demanded contempt of court proceedings against the Government under the Contempt of Court Act 1971 for "tending to lower the authority of the Supreme Court and prejudicing and interfering with the due course of the administration of justice".

It said the transfers would affect the functioning of the association and defeat the purpose of the earlier petition.

According to the petition many of them have been transferred to far off places. Mr Suryanarayana, Assistant Central Intelligence Officer, Delhi has been transferred to Kohima. Mr R. K. Kharbanda, ACO, from Delhi to Kohima and Mr. Ram Narain, Deputy Central Intelligence Officer, from Jaipur to Kohima.

Other transfers included Messrs. Nihal Singh, ACO, Jaipur to Shillong; Bush Singh, ACO, Jaipur to Shillong; B. L. Mehta, DCO, Jaipur to Ahmednagar; S. H. Singh, DCO, Patna to Shillong; N. V. Adinarayana, ACO Hyderabad to Gaurhati; Sarin Singh, Assistant Jaipur to Bhopal; D. M. Khemani, clerk, Jaipur to Bhopal.

Mr. M. M. Jha, ACO, has been transferred from Delhi to Serik. This was his fourth transfer in ten years, according to the petition.

Contrary to the file noting of February 28, 1981, that a personal assistant who has completed 52 or 53 years should not be transferred except at his request, Mr. S. N. Lakshmpati, 53-year old Senior Personal Assistant, was transferred from Delhi to Tezpur on April 23 this year, the petition stated.

Mr. K. R. Mahaling, a 54-year-old Senior PA has been transferred from Delhi to Srinagar—UPI.

SECOND GOA CABINET MINISTER'S RESIGNATION REPORTED

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 13 Jun 81 p 1

[Text] Panaji, June 12: Goa's law minister, Mr Dayanand Narvekar, today resigned from the Pratapsing Rane government.

Announcing this at a press conference, Mr Narvekar said he had handed over his resignation letter to the chief minister's secretary.

Mr Joildo Souza Aguiar, agriculture minister, also resigned two days ago.

Before submitting his resignation, Mr Narvekar convened a meeting of his associates and workers and explained to them the reasons for his action.

Later, he told the press that the bickerings, backbiting and infighting in the government had made it impossible for him to function smoothly. He said he had repeatedly requested the chief minister to put things right and criticised him as a man of indecision.

Clarifying his comment, Mr Narvekar confirmed Mrs Gandhi's reported remark to the Goa health minister, Mr Sheikh Hassan Haroon, in New Delhi recently that the chief minister was unable to hold the people together. This was said to be the Prime Minister's retort to Mr Haroon when he voiced his support and that of others to Mr Rane.

Replying to a question, Mr Narvekar said he and others went to Delhi to urge upon the high command to maintain the status quo in Goa. Reshuffle would not solve any problem, he added.

Speaking about his future, Mr Narvekar said, "I will be in the party and will abide by the decision of the high command."

Meanwhile, Mr G. A. Moopanar, AICC(I) general secretary, is expected here shortly to sort out the Goa tangle following the ministerial resignations.

Talking to newsmen, the chief minister said that talks were on to induct two new ministers into the cabinet before the assembly session begins on July 6.

IMPACT OF U.S.-PAKISTANI ARMS DEAL DISCUSSED

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 17 Jun 81 p 8

[Commentary by K. Subrahmanyam: "F-16's in Pakistan's Air Force: Problems India Will Face"]

[Text]

NOW that the U.S. Senate Committee has cleared the waiver of the Symington-Gleason amendments to enable transfer of military equipment to Pakistan and the U.S. National Security Council has decided to offer F-16 aircraft to Pakistan, it appears to be reasonably certain that the U.S. F-16 aircraft will start equipping the Pakistan air force in the next two to three years. Reports suggest that Pakistan may ask for four squadrons of F-16 aircraft though the initial U.S. offer is for 15 aircraft only.

The Indian defence planners have to take into account the F-16 aircraft across our borders. The F-16, called Fighting Falcon, is manufactured by General Dynamics and is to equip the U.S. air force and those of Belgium, Denmark, the Netherlands, Norway, Israel and Egypt. It is a very sophisticated aircraft capable of flying above mach-2 speed with a radius of combat action well above 575 miles which can be further augmented with drop tanks or aerial refuelling as was demonstrated by the Israelis during the raid on the Iraqi nuclear reactor which involved a low-low-low flight of more than 1,000 km. It can carry up to four tons of weapons and is fitted with a 20 mm multi-barrel cannon. It normally carries 500 rounds of ammunition. The standard weapon is the side-winder, air-to-air missile for aerial combat. Optionally it can carry various air-to-surface missiles, single or cluster bombs.

The F-16 is fitted with automatic tracking laser illuminating system and is the first single seat aircraft with capability to use laser

guided bombs without assistance from separate air-ground laser locators. It has been flown with Sparrow and Skyflash air-to-air missiles with radar homing devices. The aircraft is fitted with radars which can look up and look down and the Sparrow and Skyflash missiles have a snap down capability—to shoot down an aircraft flying below.

SOPHISTICATED

The aircraft has a very sophisticated inertial navigation system which enables it to fly low, reach its target without errors and launch its weapons accurately. It can also serve as a delivery system for nuclear weapons. This aircraft increases both qualitatively and quantitatively the threat to high value military targets such as airfields, ammunition dumps and vital nodal communication links.

One way of meeting this new threat is for India to acquire a similar aircraft. The U.S. is not likely to make available the F-16 aircraft to India and in any case it will not transfer manufacturing technology. Just buying the aircraft will expose this country to the vulnerability of subsequent U.S. embargoes at a time of crisis.

It is against this background that the Indian air force appears to have evinced interest in the Mirage 2000 aircraft, now under development in France. The first prototype of this aircraft flew in 1973 and delivery for the French air force will commence in 1983. This aircraft can fly at well beyond the mach-2 speed and has a combat radius similar to that of the American F-16.

The Mirage 2000 will have a new Pulse Doppler radar which can detect targets at all altitudes within a range of around 60 miles. The aircraft is fitted with inertial navigation equipment enabling it to fly low towards its target and reach it accurately. The French appear to be willing to transfer manufacturing technology to India and if collaboration is agreed on, then perhaps the aircraft can be produced in India from 1986-87 onwards. The cost of the aircraft will be somewhat similar to F-16, around \$16 million at today's prices. Given our total needs this programme will be a multi-billion-dollar programme spread over eight to ten years.

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OTHER FACTORS

But a response to an air threat cannot be considered only in terms of an interceptor aircraft. Unlike during the second world war when most of the losses to the adversary were inflicted by aerial interception, in the present-day combat environment most of the losses are inflicted by ground fire—both from anti-aircraft guns and missiles. Air defence nowadays is a total system concept using all three components—interceptors, quick reaction missiles and radar controlled anti-aircraft guns.

With Pakistan likely to acquire nuclear capability, it becomes absolutely essential to step up our air

defence to its totality to reduce, to the extent possible, the chance of Pakistani aircraft reaching their intended targets.

The air defence responsibility is today divided between the air force and the army. While the defence by air interception is the responsibility of the air force, the air defence artillery is with the army and air defence missiles are divided between the two services. This has to be streamlined. Perhaps the appropriate thing to do is to give the total air defence responsibility for vulnerable area and point targets to the air force. The army should have the capability to defend its own units with ground-based fire.

Whatever solution is adopted on the basis of optimisation, it is going to need extra resources for both air defence artillery and air defence missiles, besides the additional interception aircraft. This would compel us not only to look for the most effective systems but the most cost-effective systems.

From this standpoint an option worthy of close examination is the acquisition of Mig-25 interceptor aircraft with its associated systems as an alternative to Mirage 2000. The former costs only a fraction of what the latter does.

The IAF is reported to be acquiring a few Mig-25s for reconnaissance purposes. This aircraft holds the current height record among combat aircraft and recent reports suggest that it flies beyond the interception capabilities of the French Mirage F-1 and Mirage V and the American Phantom. It has the capability to reach mach-3 speed. In tests a Mig-25 is reported to have detected a target flying below 200 ft from the ground at a range of 12 miles and intercepted it effectively.

A Mig-25 of 1973 vintage was flown over to Japan by a deserting pilot in 1976 and it was thoroughly examined by U.S. experts. They said at that stage that the aircraft lacked sophistication in many respects compared with western aircraft but had a high quality computer and anti-jamming capability. It is not unlikely that during the last eight years the aircraft has been further improved as we know from our experience with Mig-21

that such improvements continuously take place in Soviet aircraft.

The IAF will have an opportunity to closely examine the Mig-25 reconnaissance aircraft they will be getting soon. The attractive aspects of Mig-25 interceptor are its relatively low price, availability of technology and the possibility of quick starting manufacture in India. The money saved in respect of aircraft manufacture vis-a-vis Mirage 2000 option can be utilised to increase the total efficiency of air defence.

This will be so in terms of absolute costs but if the rupee payments, the low interest credit terms etc. are taken into account, the advantages will be further enhanced. Incidentally, the Soviet Union is overtaking the U.S. as our number one trading partner and this can facilitate repayments.

USSR BASKET

An argument against the acquisition of the Mig-25 is that it will amount to putting too many eggs in the Soviet basket. But, as has been pointed out before, no one has yet outlined a scenario under which military supplies to India will be embargoed by the Soviet Union while there will continue from the west in an unhindered manner.

It is not being argued here that Mig-25 interceptor option is definitely superior to Mirage 2000 option. All the necessary data on performance characteristics, costs and so on is not available. But the Mirage 2000 has to be evaluated not in isolation but as a component of total air defence capability and as should be Mig-25.

Whenever India's nuclear option is discussed many people in this country bring up the question of the cost of delivery systems. It is worthwhile to remember that a Mirage 2000 or Mig-25 costs more than an intermediate range ballistic missile. These are extremely costly items. A decision on their acquisition has to be taken only after a very thorough evaluation through systems analysis. In other countries such evaluation will be done not by the air force alone but by the scientific adviser in close consultation with the air force.

U.S.-PAKISTANI WEAPONS DEAL BRINGS CHALLENGES

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 18 Jun 81 p 8

[Commentary by Inder Malhotra: "Beyond U.S.-Pak Arms Deal: Complex Challenges Ahead"]

[Text] It is a measure of both the hectic pace of diplomatic activity and the growing complexities of international relations these days that a massive arms deal between the U.S. and Pakistan should have been finalised within days of Mr Narasimha Rao's moderately successful visit to Islamabad, Lahore and Karachi. Indeed, the U.S. under-secretary of state for security assistance, Mr James Buckley, arrived in Islamabad quick on the heels of the Indian foreign minister and lost no time in tying up the package of U.S. arms and economic aid to Pakistan.

As was only to be expected New Delhi has reacted to this development sharply. It has taken particular exception to the proposed supply of F-16 fighter-bombers to Pakistan which is scheduled to begin on a cash sales basis well before the arms flow on 30-year credit starts in the Autumn of next year.

Complex

Does this mean that Mr Narasimha Rao's mission to Pakistan was superfluous at best and an essay in futility at worst? Or, in view of the foreign minister's agreement with General Zia-ul-Haq and Mr Agha Shahi that each country has a sovereign right to acquire military hardware for legitimate self-defence, it is wrong on this country's part to protest against the impending inflow into Pakistan of the arms promised by Mr Buckley? Another pertinent question also arises. Both the U.S. and Pakistan having gone back to a relationship that they first established between themselves in the fifties and which brought so much havoc to the subcontinent later, is there any point in persisting in efforts to normalise and improve India-Pakistan relations? The answers to all these three questions must be firmly in the negative.

It is a highly complex situation that the country is faced with and to come up with simplistic answers to the challenges ahead will be to fall into the same error that has been the bane of the Reagan administration and at the root of its policy to put its money and munitions on the Pakistan military regime, headed by General Zia, regardless of its consequences to the region or even to the U.S. itself.

Mr Narasimha Rao did not go to Pakistan in the hope of being able either to block the renewal of U.S.-Pakistan military relationship or to persuade the Pakistanis to abandon their clandestine quest for nuclear capability. On both these points his talks with his Pakistani opposite number amounted to no more than a polite reiteration by both sides of their known stands. The merit of the visit lay in that, despite disagreement over bigger issues, it enabled the foreign minister to clear up, especially in the minds of a wide cross-section of the Pakistani public, a number of misunderstandings about this country's basic attitude towards Pakistan, some of them doubtless deliberately fostered.

For instance, he was able to nail to a considerable extent the bogey that this country is not yet reconciled to Pakistan's existence as a separate, sovereign nation. He also delivered home the message that Indian objection to the U.S. decision massively to rearm Pakistan is not motivated by a desire to see Pakistan weak and defenceless but arises from India's conviction that because of the context in which they are being pumped into Pakistan these arms would do neither that country nor India any good. After all, this country had not said a word during the years, following the liberation of Bangladesh, when Pakistan vastly expanded its armed forces and acquired such sophisticated warplanes as the French Mirages.

It is possible that not all the foreign minister's interlocutors and listeners believed what he said. But there is good reason to believe that some who had earlier harboured many misgivings did. All the more reason therefore that the exercise begun during Mr Narasimha Rao's visit to Pakistan is continued even during the era when relations between the two governments might come under stress because of the Pakistani arms deal with the U.S. or other reasons.

If the measures for increasing mutual contacts between the two countries agreed upon during Mr Narasimha Rao's talks in the Pakistani capital, are earnestly pushed through, more and more Pakistanis will be able to see for themselves what the Indian sentiment about their country really is.

Understanding

A strong reason for continuing all possible efforts to promote a better understanding between the two countries is not adequately appreciated here sometimes.

It is no mere coincidence that even while doing so in substance, the Pakistani rulers are bending over backwards to declare that they are not entering into any security relationship with the U.S. while, according to American sources, as quoted by NEWSWEEK, the reality behind the rhetoric is that "if the balloon does go up in the Gulf," Pakistan would do what the U.S. expects it to do.

To a considerable degree this bizarre state of affairs arises from the fact that for the first time in the last three decades, there is considerable sentiment in Pakistan against the acceptance of U.S. arms. This was vividly underscored by slogans that appeared on the walls of Islamabad on the day of Mr Buckley's arrival there. The criticism of the Zia government's Afghan policy has also been growing. In these circumstances, the unpopular military regime finds it expedient to silence or isolate its critics by raising a scare about a "big and hostile" India out to undermine or even destroy Pakistan.

To stress this is not to suggest that New Delhi should be mealy mouthed in drawing attention to whatever fouls up the atmosphere in the subcontinent and adds to this country's security problems and defence burdens, as the proposed supply of the highly advanced and lethal F-16 aircraft to Pakistan certainly does.

Legitimate self-defence is one thing, deliberate raising of the military ante quite another.

What is happening now in relation to the F-16--its deadly reach and destructive capacity were demonstrated by the Israelis in their raid on the Iraqi nuclear reactor--is of a piece with what the U.S. and Pakistan have traditionally done to offer fresh challenges to Indian security and thus promote an arms race in the sub-continent. Almost always it has been Pakistan, backed by the U.S., that has brought into South Asia a higher level of sophistication of weaponry, forcing India to follow suit.

During the fifties, the Pakistanis brought in the F-104 Starfighters, Patton tanks and the Dialbo submarine. During the sixties they imported Mirages and anti-tank missiles. In the early seventies they started acquiring Cearing class naval vessels and Atlantic reconnaissance and anti-submarine aircraft which were followed by Croale surface-to-air missiles (still unmatched by this country). And now the F-16s, about to enter service in the Pakistan air force, will become the sub-continent's most lethal warplanes, outclassing both the Jaguars and the Mig-23s.

Only those utterly innocent of strategic problems can be oblivious of the clear connection between the acquisition by Pakistan of the F-16 and its relentless effort to make the bomb. The Indian government's information on the subject may be suspect. But what about that of Pakistan's best friends, the Americans?

It is entirely typical of the Reagan administration and its habit of acting first and thinking later that it has proclaimed its firm conviction that its decision to give Pakistan a huge package of F-16s and other highly sophisticated military equipment will enable it to wean Pakistan away from its secret programme to use the atom for military purposes. This is an essay not in naivete or innocence but in downright hypocrisy.

Pertinent

Mr Francis Fukuyama who, before joining the Reagan administration, wrote a report on behalf of the Rand Corporation, pleading for a comprehensive security relationship between the U.S. and Pakistan, is much more straightforward on the subject. When asked the other day as to what the U.S. would do if Pakistan, in spite of the massive supply of conventional arms by America, went ahead with its nuclear programme, he merely shrugged his shoulders.

Even more pertinent is what he had to say about Pakistan's nuclear ambitions and their impact on the U.S.-Pakistan relationship in his report, written after intensive discussions with the Pakistan army's top brass.

"There is no question," says Mr Fukuyama, "that the Pakistanis are actively seeking the technology for a nuclear bomb, if not a bomb itself...while it is undoubtedly desirable from the U.S. standpoint that Pakistan should not acquire nuclear weapons, it is also apparent that sanctions against Pakistan have failed...there is probably nothing the United States can do at this point to prevent Pakistan from acquiring nuclear capability. Sanctions will not forestall the programme, nor will increased conventional arms fully answer (Pakistan's) insecurities."

U.S. non-proliferation policy, Mr Fukuyama says as a clincher, "is not unimportant: it is simply not particularly relevant to the question of U.S.-Pakistan security relations."

CSO: 4220/7067

U.S. 'MILITARISTIC APPROACH' TO FOREIGN POLICY SCORED

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 19 Jun 81 p 8

[Commentary by A. S. Abraham: "Arms and the Americans: An Apology for a Foreign Policy"]

[Text] **T**HE three-billion-dollar, five-year economic and arms package deal (most of it arms) that the Reagan administration has concluded with Pakistan is of a piece with its militaristic approach to foreign policy. Perhaps more than any other American administration, it bids fair to become the proponent and executor of a global foreign policy that is as bereft of an overall framework in which good ideas and positive initiatives can be fitted as it is prodigal in its dispensing of weaponry.

It is not merely a question of encouraging U.S. arms manufacturers, held back somewhat in the Carter days, to retrieve the ground in the export market they have lost to other western suppliers. It is a matter of perceiving every situation in every part of the world in militaristic terms and of conceiving solutions that entail pumping in arms to those the Americans wish to prop up as part of a "strategic consensus" designed to combat allegedly Soviet-directed "international terrorism".

In El Salvador, which the Reagan team trumpeted no sooner had it taken office as the "last case" of how it was going to tell the Soviets just where they got off, what was the thrust of U.S. "policy"? Essentially, to beef up the Duarte regime militarily to enable it to withstand the "final offensive" of the guerrillas who, so the Americans first claimed only to have to eat their words later, were getting vast quantities of modern weapons from the Soviets and the eastern bloc through Nicaragua and Cuba. When they found their way of handling the matter was provoking a lot of opposition in the U.S., among their European allies and in the

third world, they hastily backtracked, arguing that the American media, who had taken their cue from the administration, had blown up the issue out of all proportion!

FALL-OUT

But while they were compelled to de-emphasise the implausible melodrama they had themselves created, they had no alternative, a political rather than a militaristic policy, to put in its place. They have, largely under pressure from their allies, gone through the motions of saying that the Duarte regime, whose tacit complicity with right-wing "death squads" is responsible for most of the bloodshed in that woebegotten land, will have to be reformist enough to steal the guerrillas' radical thunder. But because the Reagan people do not really believe that sophisticated political solutions can work as effectively as knee-jerk, hand-tough ones, their admonitions of the Duarte regime are merely routine.

In south-west Asia, both the Lebanese crisis and the political fall-out of the Israeli raid on Iraq's Osirak reactor should have brought home to the Americans that giving foreign policy a militaristic cast ignores complexities and realities on the ground and precipitates the very crises such a "policy" is designed to avert. The objective of the "policy" is to safeguard the West's oil supply lanes. The means by which to attain it is the devising of a "strategic consensus" of regional states. The cement of this consensus is to be a shared antipathy to Soviet "expansionism", with the Russian intervention in Afghanistan cited as the latest instance of Soviet ambition and

chaotic, post-Shah Iran held out as the juiciest plum for the Russians to suck dry next. But can the cement be an effective adhesive when the cracks among the regional states are so wide and deep as to be all but unbridgeable?

The "strategic consensus" seeks to yoke Israel, Egypt, Somalia, Saudi Arabia, the Gulf states, North Yemen and Pakistan in a joint posture against the Soviets. The Arabs are being asked to subordinate their conflict with Israel to the more important struggle, as the Americans see it, against the Russians. In other words, the Arab states who are a party to the "consensus" must risk alienating other Arab and Muslim nations by co-operating with Israel and with what the rest of the Islamic world regards as a traitorous Egypt.

CAUTIOUS

This is absurd enough. Still more so is that in order to strengthen those states included in the "strategic consensus", the Americans can think of nothing better than to give them massive arms aid. Some economic aid may, as in Pakistan's case, be included as well, but this amounts to little more than a subterfuge for the injection into the region of huge amounts of military hardware. Already, this is increasing, not reducing, regional instability. If the Russians, as the American nightmare has it, thrive on political turbulence, then the U.S. is creating just the right conditions for them to exploit.

The delivery of F-16 jets to Israel made the Osirak raid possible. The delivery of AWACS (advanced warning and control system) aircraft to Saudi Arabia, when it is

made, will give that monarchy an edge over Israel which the latter might well seek to neutralise through a pre-emptive strike!

Instead of Israel's use of the F-16s making the Americans cautious about sending sophisticated armaments to highly inflammable (politically and, in south-west Asia because of the oil, literally!) areas, it is having the opposite effect! The AWACS sale to Saudi Arabia had been delayed because of vigorous Israeli opposition, backed by America's formidable Jewish lobby. Now, to soothe ruffled, post-Osiraq Arab feathers, the sale may be facilitated!

The crisis in Lebanon may not look as explosive right now as it did until a while ago, though Mr. Begin, with one eye on the June 30 Israeli poll, has resumed his tough talk about "taking out" Syrian SAM missiles in the Bekaa valley. But the roots of the crisis remain unattended. In fact, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait were on the point of mediating a compromise that would have seen Lebanese governmental authority restored and the now almost exclusively Syrian-manned Arab Deterrent Force replaced by a more representative Arab body of soldiers. But although these peace efforts were in the American interest and were supplementing the peace moves of Mr. Reagan's own troubleshooter in the area, Mr. Philip Habib, the Americans have administered the Israelis no more than a mild rap on the knuckles for destroying these initiatives when they were coming to fruition.

In the U.S. itself, Mr. Reagan intends to spend 1.3 trillion dollars over the next five years augmenting American musclepower. What

political strategy will this serve? Nothing beyond tough talk of first attaining "parity" with the Russians before vaguely discussing arms limitation with them. The complete indifference to SALT (Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty) negotiations betrays the Reagan team's lack of any such strategy.

The Americans are pressuring their European allies and the Japanese to spend more on defence. They want the former to overcome growing opposition in western Europe to stationing Cruise and Pershing missiles on European soil. The Europeans have been insisting that their acceptance of the missiles and their willingness to undertake more onerous defence responsibilities is conditional on the Americans moving into the second track of their "two-track" policy, viz. arms limitation talks with the Russians. Grudgingly, the Americans have now agreed to start talks about talks some time towards the end of the year.

The U.S. secretary of state's visit to China, just concluded, is part of the same approach. The main outcome of the visit has been the U.S. decision to sell "defence-related technology" (read arms) to China. The Americans have been meaning to give Taiwan, which is anathema to China, sophisticated weaponry, including FX aircraft, much to China's annoyance. Now, they are trying to hold the balance somewhat even between China and Taiwan. And what is the thrust of this policy? Supplying arms again!

HELL-BENT

The Reagan team has been talking about forming a South Atlantic

Treaty Organisation (on NATO lines), in which South Africa will play a key role, while black states will be expected, like the Arabs vis-à-vis Israel, to subordinate their detestation of Pretoria to the greater cause of keeping out the Russians. To advance this scheme, the U.S. has done a volte face on Namibia and stipulated extraordinary conditions which the Namibian nationalists and the African states backing them must meet before it will pressure the South Africans into yielding up their anyway illegal control of Namibia. The idea is to secure a regional alliance, led by the region's strongest power, South Africa, against Soviet "encroachment" there. Hence the talk about the Angolans, next door to Namibia, having to agree to ask Cuban troops, now in Angola, to leave and about giving the pro-western Angolan leader, Mr. Jonas Savimbi, discredited in nationalist eyes, a stake in Angolan power. Without these, the U.S. will not help on Namibia.

The Indian subcontinent has now, with Pakistani acquiescence, been sucked into the vortex of the global American armaments policy whose only effects must be to make the world bristle with weapons, encourage regional brinkmanship, promote turbulence and instability, force poor states to spend even more of their scarce resources on an arms race than they do and ensure that their economic development is gravely retarded. All this because a group of men, in office in Washington, seem hell-bent on devising a foreign policy that begins and ends with their obsessive and macho desire to humble Russia into abject submission.

CPI LEADER SPEAKS AT SPACE AGENCY WORKERS' PARLEY

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 14 Jun 81 p 5

[Text] Tribandrum, June 13—The decay of Rohini satellite of the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) recently put into space provided the immediate backdrop to the three-day conference of the ISRO Staff Association tenth anniversary, inaugurated here today by CPI Central secretariat member M. N. Govindan Nair.

Mr Govindan Nair demanded that an inquiry be held into the "failure" of the Rohini II satellite (RS II) in the light of the allegation made by the ISRO Staff Association that one reason for the failure was the "unhealthy competition and rivalry among" senior scientists at the Vikram Sarabhai Centre at Thumba.

Even if there is an iota of truth in the allegation, the matter ought to be inquired into by the highest authority, Govindan Nair said while inaugurating the first All-India Conference of the Space Employees' Federation of India and the tenth anniversary of the ISRO Staff Association.

ISRO Staff Association leaders had alleged at a press conference here yesterday that four scientists including Mr A.P.J. Abdul Kalam, director of ISRO launch vehicles systems at Thumba, who were behind the successful experimental flight of SLV-3 had not been associated with the first developmental flight of SLV-3.

The allegation raised a serious issue which concerned not merely the ISRO but was vital to the country's scientific and technological development, Mr Nair said.

The CPI leader said two impediments in the way of the country's scientific and ethnological development were what he called "revivalism" which led to prevalence in the belief in astrology and tantra and the spread of capitalist culture. Even top political leaders who were in a position to guide the nation's destiny were under the influence of revivalism, he observed.

The employees of ISRO, which was the country's prestigious scientific organisation, had a special responsibility in promoting a climate conducive to scientific development as also in fighting the tendency of using scientific achievements for destructive purposes, Mr Nair added.

ISRO chairman Professor Satish Dhawan, however, dismissed the staff association charge as "sheer nonsense" Prof Dhawan objected to the use of the term "failure" and said that except for taking pictures of the land feature, the Rohini mission had been "success." There was no rivalry and no failure, the ISRO chief asserted while rebutting the staff association contention to a group of newsmen at Thumba.

The ISRO chairman and top scientists of the space department were in high-level parleys here for the past three days "not so much to apprise the causes for the Rohini mishap as to devise space programmes ahead," informed sources said.

The entire flight data would have to be analysed to find out what went wrong and this might take two or three months.

A senior scientist of Sreeharikota range from where Rohini was launched also dismissed as "baseless" the staff association allegation that Abdulkalam and others were kept out of Rohini mission. Far from it, they were very much in the picture, the scientist said. It was all a teamwork.

Apart from the Rohini episode, the SADF association's conference has on its agenda what its spokesmen described as "none-too-happy" labour management relations prevailing in ISRO.

For organising a demonstration at the office gate recently to redress their demands, ISRO employees have been served show cause notices. The overall atmosphere was one of "unproclaimed state of emergency," they charged. Their demands include bonus, pay revision and restoration of 2.5 per cent in DA made during the emergency.

CSO: 4220/7048

SPACE COMMISSION CHAIRMAN HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

Calcutta THE SUNDAY STATESMAN in English 14 Jun 81 pp 1, 9

[Text] Bangalore, June 13--Unanticipated spin a minute after launching, leading to errors in orientation of pitch and yaw, was the main cause of the lower orbit of the Rohini II satellite, which reentered the earth's atmosphere within nine days of its launching, according to a preliminary assessment, reports PTI.

Initial clues indicated that the spin could have been caused by one of the four fins of the first stage motor not responding to commands sent to it from the auto-pilot on board of the 61st second, Professor Satish Dhawan, chairman of the Space Commission, told a crowded Press conference here today.

The causes for this were under detailed study through simulation and other techniques and would be known in about three weeks, he said.

Rohini II, shot into orbit by SLV III, India's first developmental launch vehicle, re-entered the earth's atmosphere on June 9 without completing its mission.

Professor Dhawan indicated that the launching of the next SLV III, scheduled for January next year, would be delayed in view of the problems encountered with the SLV III which put Rohini II in orbit.

ISRO proposed to launch nine more SLV III developmental vehicles. Development of each vehicle was expected to cost Rs 1.5 crores, he said.

There was no need for change in the design of SLV III. It was a "safe launcher," he said.

Professor Dhawan said that while the full analyses of the data received during the SLV III and Rohini II mission had yet to be completed, the ISRO mission team had completed a preliminary "quick look" analysis of the flight and assessed the probable reasons for the lower orbit of the satellite.

He said that it had been confirmed that all four stage rocket motors of the SLV III performed normally. However, the telemetry data had revealed the start of a slow spin 63 seconds after lift-off and significant pitch and yaw deviations from the planned trajectory during the second and third stage flight periods.

While the planned flight altitudes at each stage were attained or exceeded, after the second stage, Professor Dhawan said, there was a 6% deficiency in velocity which reduced to 3% after the third stage.

This small decrease in speed coupled with the orientation misalignment of about a degree accounted for the significantly lower orbit of Rohini II, he said.

The errors in orientation of the vehicle after the 94th second are also under analysis, Professor Dhawan said. ISRO would conduct detailed studies of all aspects of the performance of the vehicle and carry out modifications necessary in the next SLV IIIs which were planned to be launched once in every six months.

Professor Dhawan confirmed that the actual orbit achieved by Rohini was only 183 km. (perigee) by 426 km. (apogee), which was significantly lower than the originally predicted orbit of 294 km. by 763 km. and somewhat lower than the orbit of 263 km. by 426 km. predicted immediately after the satellite was launched.

The 131st orbit of the satellite was tracked at Fiji on June 8 and it could not be tracked on its subsequent orbit over Shar, Bangalore, Trivandrum or Ahmedabad. It was now computed that the reentry probably took place at 25° north and longitude of 40° West over the Atlantic Ocean.

The chairman of the Space Commission termed as "a figment of imagination" Press reports that the "failure" of Rohini II was due to the "unhealthy competition and rivalry among senior scientists" at the Vikram Sarabhai space centre at Thumba.

Professor Dhawan said that the allegation was "completely untrue."

Apple--the 673-kg first Indian built 3 Axis stabilized geostationary experimental telecommunication satellite--is being readied for launching from the space centre at Kourou in French Guyana on June 19, Professor Dhawan said.

Testing of the craft was going on reasonably well and according to time. "The vehicle will be launched on the morning of June 19, unless some unforeseen things happened," he added.

Soviet space specialists will arrive at Bangalore in October for carrying out tests of India's second earth observation satellite, to be launched from a Soviet cosmodrome in November-December this year.

Professor Dhawan said the satellite, to be named Bhaskara II was in an advanced stage of integration, preparatory to final test.

CSD: 4220/7044

AIDMK EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING REPORTED

Madras THE HINDU in English 15 Jun 81 p 12

[Text] Salem, June 14—The confidence of the public in enquiry commissions, judicial probes and investigations by the CBI has been greatly undermined by the recent withdrawal of the case against an Air India employee in the Makalu aircraft sabotage case, and nearer home, by the withdrawal of the wheat deal case by the CBI against the former Chief Minister, Mr M. Karunanidhi, said a resolution adopted at the executive committee meeting of the AIADMK, which met here on Sunday.

Mr M. G. Ramachandran, Chief Minister, presided.

The resolution said that when the CBI instituted the enquiry against the DMK president on a request made by the Tamil Nadu Government, Mr Karunanidhi had alleged that CBI officials were extorting evidence by using illegal means and by threatening arrest under MISA.

Shocking

It was shocking that the CBI which launched the investigation at the request of the State Government had "quietly withdrawn" the case on its own without consulting the Tamil Nadu Government, that too from a vacation court.

The manner in which the case had been withdrawn created an impression that the charges levelled against the CBI by Mr Karunanidhi earlier were now accepted as true by the CBI itself, it added.

Biased and Partisan

Shocking too was the reported withdrawal of the case against an Air India employee in connection with the alleged sabotage of the aircraft meant to carry the Prime Minister abroad, after he had told the court that he had given a confession statement of his involvement in the episode under duress and that he had been severely tortured by CBI officials.

It had created the impression that CBI investigations "are highly biased and partisan in character" and had undermined the confidence of the public in such probes.

The committee expressed "shock and concern" over the withdrawal of the two cases and pointed out that such action would strike at the very root of impartial judicial enquiry.

Integrated Steel Plant at Salem Urged

The executive appealed to the Centre to set up an integrated steel plant at Salem as was announced at the time of the commencement of the work. In a resolution it said an integrated steel plant could directly employ over 7,000 workers. However, at present, only a finishing stage stainless steel plant was being established, which could provide jobs to only about 1,200 persons.

The Centre was also urged to sanction funds for the second Sendzimir mill for the Salem plant this year itself. It was pointed out that even though facilities to install two Sendzimir mills had been provided at the plant site, only one mill had so far been sanctioned.

Protection to Sri Lanka Tamils Demanded

The committee, while making it clear that it was not interested in interfering in the internal affairs of the Sri Lanka Government, said it was deeply distressed over the recent violent incidents in that country in which people of Tamil origin had been put to great hardship. It called on the Centre to take all steps to protect the lives and properties of the Tamil population in Sri Lanka.

The Centre was requested to allot more wagons to the State Government to move foodgrains to the drought-hit areas. Wagons shortage was causing bottlenecks in the movement of rice from other States to Tamil Nadu.

Seventy five of the 79 members of the executive, attended the meeting, Mr P. U. Shanmugam, party general secretary, told newsmen after the deliberations.

In reply to a question, Mr Shanmugam said the committee did not discuss the relaxation of prohibition in Tamil Nadu, or the arrangements to be made to look after the Chief Minister's portfolios who would be away on a foreign tour for six weeks during the next month.

Charge Against DMK, Cong.(I)

The Agriculture Minister, Mr M. Kalimuthu addressed a meeting of the MGR Pans Association on Saturday.

He said both the DMK and the Congress(I) in Tamil Nadu seemed keen on floating rumour that the State Assembly would be dissolved and the Government dismissed for the simple reason that it had no programme to cultivate the party and win support of the people.

Mr Kalimuthu said the people's wrath would be roused if a democratically elected Government was disturbed.

He said that in Tamil Nadu only a regional party would come to power and it would never join the national mainstream in the political sense.

Mr Soundararajan, association secretary welcomed the gathering.

FISSURES APPEAR IN KASHMIR NATIONAL CONFERENCE

Madras THE HINDU in English 16 Jun 81 p 11

[Text] Srinagar, June 15--Fissures have started appearing in the Jammu and Kashmir National Conference politics on the eve of its founder-president and the Chief Minister, Sheikh Abdullah, relinquishing from the party's highest post to get his son, Dr Farooq Abdullah, inducted as its president.

Groups within the party have intensified their rivalry between them and their future combinations have become unpredictable because the present ones are based on passing affinities and not on principles.

For nearly half a century now, Sheikh Abdullah held his position among party workers and supporters as Mrs Gandhi did for half that time among the Congressmen.

Sheikh Abdullah wanted to have his eldest son as his successor during his life time so that there might not be any disintegration of the party. But his decision is stated to be one of the main reasons for the groupism within the ruling party.

Group rivalries had not so far surfaced because of the Sheikh's dominating personality but the situation has now started taking an ugly turn. This was evident from the recent tussle between the two groups in the Srinagar Municipal Council.

Last Thursday, two top functionaries, Sardar D. S. Oberoi, its president and Mr M. Kant, executive officer, were unceremoniously forced to relinquish their posts.

The Council had almost become defunct due to continued internal squabbles and Sheikh Abdullah had to summon the members and warn them that he would get the three-year-old Council dissolved if the groups failed to work unitedly.

However, a majority of the councillors assured the Sheikh that they could save dissolution of the Council only if Sardar Oberoi was removed from his post to which pressure the Chief Minister was made to succumb.

LACK OF PROGRESS IN TRIBAL PLAN IMPLEMENTATION NOTED

Madras THE HINDU in English 14 Jun 81 p 2

[Text] On June 30 last year there was an unusual demonstration on Delhi's Boat Club grounds. Thousands of simple, unsophisticated tribal folk drawn from different parts of the country, particularly Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal had on that day come to the capital on the 125th anniversary of the liberation struggle launched by two famous tribal heroes, Sidhu and Kanhu.

Their objective was to draw the government's attention to their plight more than three decades after Independence and to make the plea that their condition would not change unless a State for the tribals was carved out. The memorandum submitted by the chairman of the All-India Jharkhand Party, Mr Shalkhan Murmoo, to the President, Mr Sanjiva Reddi, highlighted the problems and the sense of frustration of the tribal people.

The memorandum also spoke of the growing sense of alienation of the tribal communities from the rest of the country, and underlined the point that they could preserve their identity only in a separate "Jharkhand Disom" carved out of the tribal belts of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal. The demand for a Jharkhand State is not quite new and the revival of the demand only highlights the need for timely action to stave off an upsurge. A similar plea is being made by the plains tribals of the Brahmaputra Valley as well.

"Today," said Mr Murmoo in his memorandum, "we extremely fear the possible disintegration of our social, economic and cultural integrity by outsiders who are gradually damaging and destroying the tribalism of Jharkhand Disom. Only a few decades back, we the original Jharkhandis were in a majority in Jharkhand but today the statistics and census reveal a different picture."

Fear of Being Swamped

The fear of being swamped by outsiders--a fear which has triggered the Assam agitation against foreign nationals--found eloquent expression in the memorandum. "Unfortunately, we are gradually becoming minorities and rather refugees in our motherland. It is regrettable that the Government is not even abiding by the Constitution, and government agencies and bureaucrats are always protecting the exploiters' interests only."

Corroboration of the tribal fear is found in a report compiled by a working group set up by the Government to go into the progress of scheduled tribes, scheduled castes and other weaker sections of the society. It brings into bold relief the poor impact that all the development schemes have till now had, and how inadequate the measures so far taken have been in rescuing the tribals from the abyss of poverty and backwardness.

The 126th anniversary of Sidhu-Kanhu is round the corner but there is little evidence that the Government has acted to remove the apprehensions of the tribal communities, which admittedly need to be dealt with with circumspection, sympathy and understanding. The recent increase in separatist feelings in north Bengal provides evidence that a stitch in time can save nine.

Some of the tribal communities are as large as five million strong but there are others like the Onges of the Andamans which have no more than a few dozen people. The secessionist activities of some of the tribal communities in the North-East are often in focus but the frustration and alienation which have gripped the numerically larger tribal communities in the central parts of the country get overlooked perhaps because they have not taken to the path of violence.

The working group has found that there are many gaps in the implementation of the tribal communities live in concentrated blocks. The sub-plan has been envisaged as representing the total development effort in the identified areas. The resources are pooled from the State Plans, investments by Central Ministries, special assistance from the Home Ministry and institutional finance. The States are required to make adequate financial provisions in their five year Plan for the tribal sub-plans.

Big Change Needed

But the working group has noticed many snags in implementation. In some States, the administrative structure has been created but appropriate personnel have not been deployed. In no State can the position be described as satisfactory in respect of both the administrative structure and the personnel manning it. A sea-change in the concept and implementation of the tribal sub-plan can be brought about only when persons of competence, sensitivity and dedication are posted in tribal areas.

A committee headed by Mr P. Shilu Ao, former Chief Minister of Nagaland, which in the early 1960s went into the problem of tribal uplift and integration, had said that the aim of tribal welfare should be defined as "the progressive advancement, social and economic, of the tribals with a view to their integration with the rest of the community on a footing of equality within a reasonable distance of time."

The Shilu Ao committee had visualised that while the work of levelling up might take five to 10 years in the case of tribals in the plains who were already in contact with the general population, in the case of the others still in the primitive food gathering stage, it might take two decades or more. Nearly two decades have rolled by since Shilu Ao wrote his report, but in the intervening period the process of integration has hardly gained momentum.

The concept of the tribal sub-plan was shaped in the context of the wide socio-economic, cultural and other divergencies that exist among the scheduled tribes. In the fitness of things, the primitive groups among them should have received urgent and adequate attention at the hands of the planners and the implementors. But so lopsided has been its implementation that of the 52 groups identified as primitive, project reports were prepared only in respect of 25 during the period 1974-79.

No reliable information is available about the implementation of the various sub-plan schemes, and it is strongly suspected that far from there being enough progress in lifting tribals from below the poverty line--the Planning Commission defines the poverty line as per capita income below Rs 75 a month--the primitive groups are sliding back. There has been noticeable deterioration in their socio-economic conditions and demographic stability.

Funds Not Spent

The working group says ruefully that "the concept of the Planning Commission concerning the integrated plan for tribal areas has yet to permeate the system and be adequately appreciated". In the past the tribal areas had been deprived of their due share of the funds and the infrastructure was poorly developed with the result that the absorption capacity was low and investment was inhibited.

After five years of the totality of the sub-plan concept, the infrastructure to free tribals from poverty has yet to be built up. A review of the performance purely in terms of financial inputs during 1974-79 reveals shortfalls in the utilisation of outlays made from State Plans and special Central assistance. Out of the Rs 856 crores allotted in State Plans during these five years, utilisation aggregated to Rs 752 crores, the shortfall being 11 per cent. There was also a similar shortfall in the utilisation of the special Central assistance.

It has been estimated that for the Sixth Plan period, the projection of the tribal sub-plans put together may be Rs 2,700 crores from the State Plans, Rs 750 crores from the Central Ministries, Rs 1,000 crores of special Central assistance and Rs 550 crores of institutional finance, making an estimated total of Rs 5,000 crores. All this might seem impressive on paper but unless the infrastructure is built up to use the funds, the tribals may continue to wallow in the same level of poverty at the end of the Sixth Plan as at its commencement.

The working group has spoken of "loud voices of protest and dissent from certain segments of the national polity, nursing grievances about the neglect of group identity." It has warned that prompt and adequate measures should be taken for the preservation of the identity of the groups concerned to bring about their socio-economic advancement without interfering with their distinctive tradition and culture.

POOR CONDITIONS OF ORISSA TRIBALS, HARIJANS TOLD

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 13 Jun 81 p 5

[Text]

MADRAS, June 12 (UPI)—Kalahandi.

More than 85 per cent of Harijans and Adivasis live below the poverty line amid squalor, ignorance and social and economic exploitation in Koraput district in Orissa, according to a survey conducted by the Centre for research on new international order, Madras.

The survey found 91.8 per cent of Harijans and 87 per cent of Adivasis were having a per capita income of less than Rs 65 as against the State average of 84.7 per cent and the all India average of 41.3 per cent.

The survey authorized by the Lutheran World Federation, Geneva covered 100 villages in Koraput and 10 in the nearby

Most of the Adivasis and Harijans are in debt while illiteracy lack of communication, unhygienic ways of living, common diseases and high rate of infantile mortality plague them.

The main reason for their backwardness has been attributed to alienation from the mainstream of developed society. The economic activity is fashioned as per ecological conditions and traditions. The Adivasis are generally unorganized. Exploitation is rampant they borrow for their daily needs and for celebrations. The loans usually in kind, is repaid through their labour, which means bonded labour. A large percentage of their income goes to the money-lenders, traders

and landlords.

The Adivasis form 38.21 per cent and Harijans 14.10 per cent of the district's population of 80.43 lakhs according to the 1971 census. Nearly 80 per cent of Adivasis and Harijans depend on agriculture.

Out of 100 villages selected for the survey 96 had at least one primary school each providing for primary education yet the percentage of children of school going age attending school varies from six to 17 per cent. Even among those who attended, 42 per cent among the Harijans and 33 per cent among Adivasis dropped out at the primary stage. The study also revealed that 78 per cent of the Harijans and 74.7 per cent Adivasis never went to school at all.

CSO: 4220/7040

TENSIONS EXACERBATE IN BENGAL TRIBAL BELT

Madras THE HINDU in English 13 Jun 81 p 6

[Text]

CALCUTTA June 12

Fresh tensions have appeared in the tribal belt in West Bengal, comprising Bankura, Purulia and Midnapore, with the Jharkhand Party trying to work its way into the industrial areas.

According to West Bengal Government officials, if the present trend continues, it might affect the industrial development of the region.

Until recently the activities of the Jharkhand Party which wants a separate tribal State carved out of areas in West Bengal, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa, comprising 19 districts, were restricted to the rural areas.

However, with limited employment opportunities in the West Bengal tribal belt, especially in the rural areas, many tribals are looking for work in the towns. The problem is, not many are properly qualified for urban or industrial work.

Nevertheless, the demand for job reservation for tribals has been put up vigorously by tribal leaders not only in villages, but in towns as well. In Bihar, the Jamshedpur industrialists have had to face such demands.

The first sign of trouble appeared at a paper mill at Jhargram in Midnapore. Here some time ago, a group of tribals, carrying their traditional weapons like bows, arrows, and sharp instruments, told the management that in future, tribals must get their due share of new jobs.

The management used to finalise such matters following talks with representatives of INTUC and CITU,

the established unions. Sensing danger, the owner packed up and left for Calcutta, closing his unit for 55 days.

Then, district authorities, trying to work out a settlement, urged him to reopen his unit, as a first step towards a unanimous solution. The authorities also told a tribals deputation that their demands must be settled through negotiations and not by force or pressure.

But the problem could not be contained. At Nampunah, near the industrial town of Kharagpur, an Indo-German industrial project was under way with an investment of around Rs. 45 crores. A tribals demonstration similar to that of Jhargram occurred. And again the district administration intervened. The recurrence of such incidents, it is apprehended, might scare off many willing private sector investors.

Outbreak of violence feared

For the moment, Midnapore district authorities are keeping their fingers crossed about the possibility of an outbreak of violence during the monsoon.

Official circles said coordination between the tribal leaders in West Bengal districts was a known fact. They also accepted guidance from a group in Bihar if necessary, the attention of the Bihar Government would be drawn towards the problem.

The involvement of a section of rich local landowners who did not like the land reforms and other rural programmes of the Left Front Government could also not be ruled out.

MAHARASHTRA TEAM RETURNS FROM VISIT TO GULF

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 13 Jun 81 p 1

[Text] Bombay, June 12--The Maharashtra government's seven-man high-power delegation that has just returned here after a 17-day tour of Gulf countries to secure investment of petro-dollars in various state projects, have succeeded in signing memoranda of understanding for 15 projects in the State involving an investment of about Rs 453.58 crores.

Mr Ramrao Adik, Maharashtra's finance minister and leader of the team, which returned to Bombay yesterday, told newsmen here today that the response to the team's visit to the various Gulf countries was "beyond our expectations." The team received tremendous welcome in those countries, he said.

The team, which had discussions with chambers of commerce and industry, leading businessmen and bank representatives, had also the advantage of the atmosphere of goodwill created by the visit of the Prime Minister, Mrs Indira Gandhi, Mr Adik said. Further development of the contacts established would help the state very much, he added.

The countries visited by the team included Bahrain, Kuwait, U.A.E. and Oman. The members of the team were Mr Suresh Jain, MLA and chairman of the State Road Transport corporation, Mr M.S. Palnitkar, special secretary (planning), Mr S. Rajagopal, secretary (industries) of the state government, Mr B. N. Bhagwat, managing director of SICOM, Mr Bana Paranjpe, and Mr Vijay Kumar.

The basic industrial projects, infrastructural projects and agro-based industries were among the 15 projects discussed. They included alumina project, zip fastener project, cement plant, rubber plantation, blended spun yarn project, composite project for vegetable growing, meat processing and hatcheries, high tension insulator project, welding electrodes project, paper project, spinning mill, caprolactum project and certain housing schemes.

Mr Adik said that memoranda of understanding had been signed in respect of projects involving an investment of Rs 398 crores; understanding had been reached with some parties for construction of residential complexes of international specifications for non-resident Indians in the state. They would be fully financed by non-resident Indians. In respect of one project, the memorandum would be signed in Bombay in the first week of July.

Explaining the procedure to be followed, he said that the state government would have to get the approval of the Centre for them and after sending a detailed project report, final agreements would have to be signed. He expected this procedure to be completed in three to four months. In the projects involving an aggregate investment of Rs 453 crores, foreign equity participation up to 40 per cent was permitted, but non-equity participation in the form of loans and other means could also be expected. The projects would be either in the joint or private sector.

Mr Adik said that assistance for the proposed Rs 250-crore Bombay-Uran link project was also discussed and some assurances had been secured.

At Oman, the delegation had discussions on a Galvanised pipe project and corrugated paper-making project and a few others. The discussions are to be continued. Discussions had also been initiated on a caustic soda project and one for SICOM to identify downstream projects.

Mr Jain said that discussions had been held on a project for supplying initially 150 vehicles and later about 1,000 vehicles for transport of fertiliser and cement. If the project materialised, it would yield the State Transport Corporation an estimated annual profit of about Rs 2 crores per annum (in dollars).

CSO: 4220/7036

DELHI REPORTEDLY ANXIOUS FOR MORE FOREIGN AID

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 19 Jun 81 p 9

[Text] New Delhi, June 18--The government has not taken any decision so far on raising loans from the International Monetary Fund. But it is anxious to secure further external credits in addition to the pledges of \$3.45 billion made at the aid India consortium meeting in Paris last week.

Mr R. N. Malhotra, economic affairs secretary and leader of the Indian delegation to the Paris meeting, told newsmen on his return today that the government would seek quasi-commercial credits of around \$430 million--about the same as last year.

Mr Malhotra affirmed that India's credit rating had improved and its chances of borrowing more funds from the World Bank would brighten if the bank expanded its programme. "We will be a good risk for the World Bank," he said.

The World Bank borrowings were on a long term and the burden of debt servicing was much lower from year to year.

The government would also encourage the private sector to seek assistance from the International Finance Corporation, which was ready to lend money at a rate of interest of 13 to 14 per cent. The IFC assistance was essentially for the private sector. The investments in the public sector were generally of a high order so as to be outside the scope of the IFC.

Mr Malhotra said the IFC had already sanctioned \$38 million for TISCO, \$15.8 million for Coromandel Cement and \$7.5 million for Deepak Fertilisers.

India had submitted a list of 30 major projects with a total cost of \$11 billion for assistance from the World Bank and the International Development Association this year. The total cost included the share of \$5.5 billion from these two agencies.

There was no dearth of projects in the pipeline in India. As one World Bank expert pointed out, the first ten projects alone would consume all the aid given.

A major advantage of the Paris discussions was the common perception among the donor countries of the performance of the Indian economy. It was agreed that the economy had to a very large extent overcome the major setback suffered in 1979-80. The expected record production of foodgrains after a major disruption showed the extent of resilience of the Indian agricultural economy.

At the same time, it was realised that the economy continued to be vulnerable to the weather since 75 per cent of the gross cropped area had no irrigation facilities.

The Paris meeting shared India's view that the balance of payments would be a strain in the medium term and that it was caused by external sources, principally by the major increase in the prices of crude and related commodities like fertilisers.

It was noted that the current account deficit last year was marginally lower at Rs 2,300 crores than the increase in the oil bill (Rs 2,400 crores).

CSO: 4220/7072

GANDHI ADDRESSES HEALTH, FAMILY WELFARE PARLEY

Madras THE HINDU in English 16 Jun 81 p 10

[Text] New Delhi, June 15—The three-day joint meeting of the Central Councils of Health and Family Welfare opened here today with a call from the Prime Minister, Mrs Indira Gandhi for a change in medical education to suit the community needs and for making population control a mass movement.

Mrs Gandhi announced that a Cabinet committee would be set up at the Centre to review the progress of family planning programmes. She also commended the idea of setting up advisory boards for the same purpose.

Mrs Gandhi told the assembled State Health Ministers that since the health of the nation depended upon the health of the individual, their main responsibility should be to strengthen the infrastructure for health services in rural areas to ensure better health for all by 2000 AD. She favoured incentives for doctors and nurses to serve in rural areas.

The Prime Minister said there was lack of "health consciousness" among all sections of the people and there should be a massive people's movement to focus attention on factors contributing to the health of an individual which were now taken for granted.

She also emphasised that health programmes should be an integral part of general national development. She felt that measures should be taken to control noise pollution, in addition to air and water pollution and laid stress on nutritional improvement and control of communicable diseases. In this context, Mrs Gandhi set before the Health Ministers the task of wiping out leprosy in the next 20 years.

Change in Medical Education

Suggesting a change in medical education, Mrs Gandhi regretted the tendency on the part of the doctors to go in for increasing specialisation and said that in our situation this took the doctors farther away from the needs of the people. Medical education should be tuned to our cultural tradition and should help provide a sound health infrastructure in rural areas.

Doctors and nurses were not overanxious to serve in rural and tribal areas and the Prime Minister favoured incentives for them to serve in these places. In this connection, she cited the example of the Soviet Union, where rural doctors

were paid more than urban doctors. She commended the proposal for conducting the internship training in district and small-town hospitals. Mrs Gandhi also wanted doctors and patients not to be taken in by high pressure salesmanship of multi-national companies in favour of brand names.

The Prime Minister dwelt at length on the problem of population growth and said that the census figures had led to a greater awareness about the problem, which was much more than a mere question of feeding the people. Family planning was an important socioeconomic input that would make millions of people live better. She felt that reduction in the birth rate to 21 per thousand and death rate to nine per thousand by 2000 AD was desirable and should be achieved.

No Need To Change Name

Mrs Gandhi referred in this context to a proposal before the meeting for reverting to the name "family planning" from the existing name of "family welfare" and expressed her personal view that a change of name would not make much difference. What was needed was the inculcation of a sense of urgency in all Government departments. She felt that family planning programmes would not succeed if they remained official. They should be made a mass movement with the fullest participation of voluntary organisations and should be linked with mother and child health care.

The Union Health Minister, Mr B. Shankaranand, in his welcome address, said that the main task before them was achievement of the goal of "health for all by 2000 AD" though the provision of universal primary health care. A more urgent problem was that of population growth and though the rising trend in population growth rate had been arrested, the rate was still high, calling for greater efforts.

He said that the problem of population control could not be viewed in isolation of other socio-economic development activities. It should, therefore, be the concern of all ministries, all departments, every local community, voluntary organisations, etc. In short, it should be the concern of the nation as a whole, he added.

Mr Shankaranand said a new awareness of the population problem was manifesting itself and the performance had improved during 1980-81 in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Maharashtra, Pondicherry, Rajasthan and West Bengal. He hoped that the other States would show better results.

Apart from newer and better contraceptive technologies, an attitudinal and behavioural change in the people towards the adoption of the small family norm was necessary. The strategies for population control were being oriented to be supportive of maternal and child health, as the success of the family planning programmes depended upon their ability to reduce infant and maternal mortality rates.

The Health Minister explained the programmes envisaged during the Sixth Plan to provide a package of health care services and said the physical infrastructure in rural areas would be improved by the establishment of additional PHCs and sub-centres to achieve the target of one PHC for every 30,000 population and one sub-centre for every 5,000 population by 2000 A.D.

The funding of 40,000 additional subcentres in the Sixth Plan had been brought under the Centrally-sponsored scheme. This would provide additional resources to the States for their minimum needs programme in the health sector. He said that the community health volunteer scheme had been modified and re-designated as "village health guide" scheme.

Mr Shankaranand referred to the efforts being made to control communicable diseases and to reorient medical education and research. He said there was now a mismatch between the numbers of medical personnel that were being trained and the opportunities for their gainful employment. He said that while none would deny the need for specialists and super specialists, a proper balance should be maintained through manpower development with due regard for the need for primary care.

CSO: 4220/7059

FOOD CORPORATION HEAD NOTES PROGRESS IN DISTRIBUTION

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 14 Jun 81 p 5

[Text]

THE food deficit states are being well equipped with stocks, thanks to a considerable improvement in the grain movement, reports UNI.

This was stated here today by Managing Director of Food Corporation of India K V Seshadri. He told newsmen that an all-time high was achieved last month with a despatch of 1.1 million tonnes of grains from the surplus states.

For the last couple of months, he said, the thrust of the movement was towards Tamilnadu, Kerala and Maharashtra. The movement of grain to the north-eastern region was also good.

Mr Seshadri said since the demand of the southern states, particularly Tamilnadu, had further increased due to drought conditions there, four to four and half rakes loaded with foodgrains were being moved to the South daily. Andhra Pradesh was maintaining a steady rate of clearance of about 70,000 tonnes of rice every month to Kerala, Tamilnadu and Karnataka.

There was also considerable improvement in the milling of paddy in Punjab as well as Andhra Pradesh.

Andhra Pradesh.

About reports that high percentage of wheat procured in Punjab this year was Karnal bunt affected, Mr Seshadri said it was not correct.

He conceded that the grain procured in some parts of Punjab was more infected than last year. But the grain that would be issued to the fair-price shops would well conform to the specifications. The Nutrition Research Institute at Hyderabad had said that Karnal bunt infected grain was not toxic, such grain was only considered as damaged grain. The prevention of Food Adulteration Act (F) stipulated that the grains issued for human consumption should not contain more than five per cent damaged grain.

Total wheat procurement so far was 3.94 million tonnes. Of this Punjab procured 3.6 million tonnes, Haryana 1.06 million tonnes and Uttar Pradesh 1.13 million tonnes.

HEALTH MINISTERS' GOAL TO REDUCE BIRTH RATE

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 19 Jun 81 p 13

[Text] New Delhi, June 18--Family welfare advisory boards are to be set up at the Central and state levels to monitor and readjust programmes in the high-priority area of population control.

The health ministers of states, pledging themselves to the goal of a small family norm, declared at the close of two days of deliberations here to do everything to articulate the commitment.

Their goal is to reduce rapidly the birth rate from the 36 per thousand to 21 per thousand and the death rate from the existing 14 per thousand to nine per thousand, by the turn of this century.

To attain the lower birth rate 60 per cent of couples in the reproductive age group should get effective protection instead of the present 22.6 per cent.

The ministers recommended that incentives, particularly group incentives, be recognised as tools for this change and that the infrastructure for delivery of services and supplies be expanded. But they were firm that family planning should be promoted only on a voluntary basis.

The recommendations were made by a joint session of the council for health and council for family welfare, the policy-making bodies on these subjects. The councils are composed of the concerned state ministers.

The union minister for health and family welfare, Dr B. Shankaranand, explaining the recommendations covering health, medical education and family planning, told newsmen that the states' representatives agreed that a 'suitable percentage' of seats in medical colleges throughout the country be reserved for open national competition.

The original proposal was to fix 25 per cent but some of the states felt that the figure was a little too high and would shut out quite a few local aspirants.

The ministers gave their unanimous approval to three documents embodying national policies on health, population and medical education.

The document on health policy sets the goal of health for all to be attained through the strategy of primary health care.

It points to the need for appropriate restructuring of health services organisations to reach the remotest areas.

The national population policy document, apart from focussing on incentives, calls for efforts to ensure full compliance with the law relating to the minimum age of marriage for girls at 18 and boys at 21 years, and for compulsory registration of marriages.

As for medical education, the curricula should be suitably modified at the under-graduate level to enable the medical manpower to meet the actual health needs and problems of the country.

CSO: 4220/7072

CORRESPONDENT GIVES DETAILS OF DRUG PACT WITH CUBA

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 18 Jun 81 p 5

[Text] India and Cuba signed a memorandum on Wednesday which reflected Cuba's interest in Indian collaboration in the field of pharmaceuticals.

The memorandum signed by Cuba's Vice-Minister for Public Health Dr R. D. Vallina and Secretary in the Department of Chemicals and Fertilisers K. V. Ramnathan, also envisaged Indian collaboration in the development of drug industry, including production of basic drugs, antibiotics and formulations in Cuba.

The Cuban side has shown interest in securing technologies for the production of about 10 basic drugs and steroids. India agreed to explore the possibilities in this respect.

Cuba has also shown interest in procuring technologies for the production of 11 alcohol-based chemicals and synthetic drugs.

Regarding antibiotics, the Cuban side showed interest in getting technical details for setting up an antibiotics plant for production of penicillin, erythromycin and tetracycline.

In respect of penicillin production, Cuba indicated preference for a technology which could make use of abundant availability of sugar or molasses in Cuba.

Cuba has also shown interest in India collaboration for setting up plants in third countries for production of pharmaceutical specialties.

India has asked Cuba to give specific proposals identifying third countries.

During its 12-day tour, the four-member Cuban delegation visited drug manufacturing units in the public and private sectors.

The Cuban delegation's visit is a sequel to an Indian experts mission to Cuba in 1977 under the Indo-UNIDO agreement on technology transfer.

CSO: 4220/7069

TWOFOLD GROWTH IN INDO-SOVIET TRADE SEEN

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 19 Jun 81 p 7

[Text]

MOSCOW, June 18 (PTI): The prospects of further development of Soviet-Indian trade relations are quite favourable and the two countries have set the task of achieving a two-fold growth of trade during the 1981-85 period, Mr. Nikolai Patolichev, USSR minister for foreign trade, stated in an interview.

In the last decade, reports APN, Soviet-Indian trade has been developing successfully, exceeding the target set by the joint Soviet-Indian declaration of 1973 to increase the volume of mutual trade two-fold, he said. In 1980, the value of trade turnover reached 1,740 million roubles which surpasses the 1971 level by more than four to five times and the 1975 level by 2.5 times, he pointed out.

India holds an important place in trade relations with the USSR having become a major trade partner among the developing countries. In its turn, the Soviet Union has become India's most important trade partner, Mr. Patolichev said.

The main trends of trade in the next ten to 15 years are defined in the long-term programme signed on March 14, 1979, in which considerable importance is given to questions for further expansion of Soviet-Indian trade, he pointed out.

The new trade agreement for 1981-85, signed during the Soviet President, Mr. Leonid Brezhnev's visit to India in 1980, envisages a considerable increase in the volume and range of goods of mutual trade, the minister said.

CSO: 4220/7071

ARAB AMBASSADORS' STATEMENT ON IRAQ BOMBING

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 13 Jun 81 p 1

[Article: "Statement Issued by the Council of Heads of Arab Diplomatic Missions in New Delhi About Israeli Aggression on Iraq"]

[Text] The Republic of Iraq is subjected to an aggression from Israel on its Nuclear reactor (OSIRAK) which is designed for scientific research aimed at peaceful purposes according to international treaties and agreements. This aggression constitutes a new part of the series of repeated Zionist aggressions against the Arab nation since the beginning of this entity.

The new Zionist aggression on the Republic of Iraq confirms the expansionist and aggressive policies and designs which were called for all along by the Zionists to have an Israeli State from Nile up to Euphrates and also confirms the aggressiveness of Israel to hit any Arab country no matter how far it may be from it.

The Zionist entity which claims its belief in scientific development fights any country it likes from Third World who exercises its legitimate rights to acquire the scientific knowledge and technical know-how and who intends to exploit it for the sake of its peoples aspirations and their betterment. This is not the first time in the series of Zionist crimes it committed against the science explorers in the Third World countries. Israel struck at a similar Iraqi Atomic Reactor on the French soil. The Israeli secret intelligence organization killed the Egyptian scientist on 14th June, 1980. These are not the last criminal acts of Israel against the science as the President of Zionist entity M Begin has threatened that Israel will destroy any new atomic reactor which may be built by Iraq or any other Arab State. If this proves anything then it proves the racial ideology on which the Zionist entity was built and which participated with its twin racial entity of South Africa where both of these entities are coordinating their nuclear policies for aggressive military purposes in Asia and Africa.

Israel could not have committed these crimes without the scientific, military and political support it received from the imperialist powers. This aggression is a gross violation of international law and an open aggression against an independent state and a member of non-aligned movement. This act of aggression received condemnation and conviction from all the states especially the non-aligned nations.

The Council of Excellencies, the Heads of Arab Diplomatic Missions in New Delhi appreciated the official stand taken by the Government of India immediately after the aggression was committed when it announced its condemnation and conviction of this aggression confirming its support for just and lawful cause of Palestine and its conviction of the aggression against the Arab states.

ABDUL KALAM DENIES RIFT AMONG ISRO SCIENTISTS

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 18 Jun 81 p 5

[Text]

TRIVANDRUM, June 17 (UNI) Dr Abdul Kalam, the silent hero of the SLV-3 launch last year, has said that there has never been any squabble among scientists and engineers in the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) that might wreck scientific programmes.

Before leaving for French Guinea in connection with the launching of APPLE (Ariane Passenger Payload Experiment) there, Dr Kalam told UNI that he was 'fully involved in the recent SLV-3-D-1' at Shreeharikota on 31 May.

After the failure of Rohini 3 mission was announced by the ISRO on 9 June, at Bangalore, the ISRO staff association came out with a startling allegation here on 12 June, that the mission failure was due to the exclusion of some eminent personalities like Dr Abdul Kalam from the guiding team of the 31 May launch.

'I was seeing every step of the SLV team—my own team.

The step was with confidence and competence...many scientists who worked with me, taking higher position and my own position, are a tribute to the dynamic leadership of the organisation,' Dr Kalam said. 'In the last decade,' he went on, 'many scientists who worked with me have taken higher position. I am fortunate and enjoy the situation and very few can understand this state of mind.'

Dr Kalam said while in the midst of flight test data analysis for SLV-3-D-1, he saw certain press statements linking his name too to the failure of the Rohini-3 mission. They were 'hundred per cent untrue.'

From the tremendous amount of data received from SLV-3-D-1 flight and the way it injected Rohini-3 in orbit, it could firmly be said that the country has a reliable launch vehicle in SLV-3 due to its sound design. 'Let us not imagine that the birth of high technology will take place without even the slightest pain,' he added.

CSO: 4220/7069

ENGLISH CONTROVERSY RESURGENT IN GUJARAT

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 11 Jun 81 p 7

[Text] Ahmedabad, June 10: The 30-year-old controversy on whether to introduce English as a compulsory subject in the primary schools of Gujarat has been whipped up again. The state government recently issued a statement saying that it proposed to introduce English in schools.

The chief minister, Mr Madhav Singh Solanki, in an exclusive interview with THE TIMES OF INDIA said that the students in Gujarat had suffered because they were denied the opportunity to learn English by some people who clung to "Gandhian" ideas.

The world, Mr Solanki said, was racing ahead and competition was fierce. Students were for learning English, as it helped them to attain a broader perspective and clinch better jobs. How long can we hang on to the idea that villagers can't learn English.

At least 10,000 English teachers will be required once English is introduced as a subject in primary schools.

Educationists and parents are wondering whether the idea of introducing English is a "political stunt" or a sincere measure to streamline the educational system. It is said that when a government fails to bring about change, it puts up symbols of change.

Academicians who are for the introduction of English are happy about the state government proposals, but they are at the same time skeptical.

Their main worry is the lack of teachers, textbooks, library facilities and other equipment.

CSO: 4220/7051

PRC SEEN AS MAJOR MARKET FOR INDIAN BOOKS

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 15 Jun 81 p 14

[Text]

NEW DELHI, June 14 (UPI):

INDIAN books will be exhibited in China for the first time from July 21.

The one-week exhibition will be held in Beijing with a view to promoting the export of Indian books to China.

A six-member delegation of the Federation of Indian Publishers, which returned from a two-week visit to China, feels that there is a substantial market for Indian books in that country.

Indian publishers have already entered the Chinese market through the efforts of a leading book exporter, Mr. Amar Nath. The exhibition is being organised by him under the auspices of the China National Publications Import and Export Corporation.

China has imported books worth about seven lakhs from India since the last quarter of 1980-81. It is, therefore, emerging as one of the major importers of Indian books, says Mr. Amar Nath.

The Chinese have shown interest in Indian books on agriculture, arts, engineering, education, language, reli-

gion, philosophy, medicine and science.

"China is an emerging market for Indian books. The government should make some promotional efforts in this respect. Export of books should not only be seen as a foreign exchange earner, but also as a means of propagation of Indian thought and culture abroad," Mr. Amar Nath said.

The Chinese, who have been culturally close to India compared to the western countries, prefer Indian books. Indian books are cheaper compared to the titles from western countries, whose English books dominate the Chinese market at present.

The exhibition will display about 100 titles in Hindi apart from about 1,200 books in English. Two big libraries — one at the University of Beijing and the other at the National Library of China — have at present large stocks of Hindi books — between 4,000 and 5,000 titles.

The interest in Hindi books in China is also discernible from the fact that about 100 Hindi titles have been translated into Chinese. Some of these titles have sold more than one lakh copies each.

The exhibition will later be taken to Kunming in Yunnan province and Shanghai.

CSO: 4220/7050

COMMERCE MINISTER PREDICTS GROWTH IN EXPORTS

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 17 Jun 81 p 9

[Text] New Delhi, June 16--Mr Pranab Mukherjee, Minister for Commerce, said here today that export promotion and import substitution would have to be given high priority to enable the economy to grow and fulfil other economic and social objectives.

He said the prospects of growth in exports were quite good following a number of measures taken recently by the Government and general improvement in the economic outlook. "The sixth Five Year Plan target of 9% annual growth in exports in real terms may well be achieved."

However, he stressed that there was no room for complacency because greater efforts were required to exceed this target to achieve self-reliance and increase the country's ability to import the need for which would continue to grow.

Mr Mukherjee was inaugurating the 76th annual general meeting of the Punjab, Haryana and Delhi Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Mr K. G. Khosla, president, presided.

Mr Mukherjee was happy to know that export performance in the case of a number of commodities in 1980-81 had responded favourably to the policy initiatives taken by the Government.

The performance of a number of important commodities, such as engineering goods, coffee, iron ore, basic chemicals, tobacco, processed food, jute manufactures and handicrafts, including gem had jewelry, had shown an increase of 25% in 1980-81.

He thought that the potential of growth in exports arising from policy measures taken would be noticed in the current year as long as representatives of trade and industry cooperated.

The Minister attributed the tardy growth of exports in real terms in recent years to external and internal factors, including world recession instability in the exchange rate of world currencies, shortfalls in availability of infrastructural facilities, inadequate growth rates of the economy and the world-wide inflationary situation.

He said that the export target of Rs 7,100 crores was likely to be achieved in 1980-81. However, the import bill in that period was likely to exceed Rs 12,000 crores, causing a serious dent in foreign exchange reserves.

The Minister said the economy had taken a turn for the better recently. The price situation was showing signs of moderation. In contrast to the decline in in agricultural and industrial production in 1979-80, agricultural production was likely to show an increase of about 19% in 1980-81, with food-grain production rising by 21%.

Industrial production was also expected to show revival by about 4% in 1980-81. In overall terms, the GNP was estimated to go up by 6.5% at constant prices in the period.

The Minister felt that the economic outlook for 1981-82 was quite bright. He asked industrialists to pay more attention to the situation in which the country was placed and stressed the need to evolve a long-range policy with regard to conservation and economy in the use of energy resources, a short-fall in respect of which might continue to exercise inflationary pressures and add to growing imbalances in foreign trade transactions.

CSO: 4220/7063

CENTRAL ADVISORY PANEL ON INDUSTRY RECONSTITUTED

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 16 Jun 81 p 5

[Text]

THE central advisory council of the Industry Ministry has been reconstituted with Minister of State for Industry Dr Charanjit Chana as its chairman and 27 other members drawn from the commercial and trade organizations, reports UNL.

Those included in the council which will have a two-year term are: President of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, president of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, president of All India Manufacturers' Organisation, president of the Employers' Federation of India, chairman of the Standing Conference of Public Enterprises, president of the Kashmir Chamber of Commerce and Industry, general secretaries of the Indian Trade Union Congress, the All India Trade Union Congress and Indian Trade

Unions general secretary of Hind Mazdoor Sabha and Hind Mazdoor Sangh, Mr Anil Gupta, member-secretary of the National Consumer Front.

The other members of the advisory council are director general of Supply and Disposal, chairman All India Handicrafts Board, managing director Western Electronics, Mr Sharayu Dastgir, Mr Harnam Sarua, director general Central Scientific and Industrial Research, chairman Electronics Commission, chairman Atomic Energy Commission, secretary Department of Heavy Industries, chairman of Railway Board, secretary Department of Power, Chairman Steel Authority of India Limited, secretary Department of Company Affairs and chairman Industrial Development Bank of India.

CSO: 4220/7060

TECHNOLOGY INSTITUTE HEAD DESCRIBES FRG AID

Madras THE HINDU in English 17 Jun 81 p 6

[Text]

BORN June 18

The Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Madras, has been cited as a singular shining example of Indo-German scientific cooperation.

While presenting the activities of the IIT, the Chairman of the Board of Governors, Mr. A. Sivashanm, said the Institute was the largest West German-aided educational project in the world.

Mr. Sivashanm, who earlier attended a seminar on energy problems of the developing countries at the Bochum University, about 120 km. from Bonn, came to the federal capital to "introduce the IIT Madras."

He spoke before an invited gathering and highlighted the research and

development programmes of the IIT Madras since its inception in 1959.

The West German aid for the IIT Madras has been both financial and technical. Over the years this has helped in the setting up of 60 modern laboratories, all well-equipped with German type workshop facilities, a computer centre and 10 centres for advanced research. In addition faculty members of the Institute have been provided training and research in many leading West German universities and industries.

Particularly in the field of scientific research, Mr. Sivashanm said, there had been a qualitative shift in the IIT's research work—from testing, measurement and calibration to solving industrial problems including optimisation techniques using a computer—PTI.

CSO: 4220/7064

CLOTH PRODUCTION TARGET FOR 1981-82 FIXED

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 15 Jun 81 p 13

[Text] New Delhi, June 14--The Commerce Ministry has laid down the target for cloth production in 1981-82 at 1,000 million metres and 73 million kg of market yarn. The handloom sector and the National Textile Corporation mills will play a major role in achieving the target, which has been fixed after a shortfall in production the previous year.

There are 690 cotton textile mills in the country (399 spinning and 291 composite), excluding waste spinning plant units, with a total installed capacity of 20.74 million spindles and 225,000 looms. The total production in the cotton textile mill sector during 1979-80 was about 4,085 million metres of cloth and 1,271 million kg of yarn.

The Government places emphasis on meeting the clothing requirements of the weaker sections of the population at reasonable prices. The scheme to supply controlled cloth to consumers at prices prevailing as on December 31, 1976 continues to operate.

However, in the matter of production of such cloth by the mills, the scheme has been converted from an obligatory one to a contractual one from October 1, 1978. Under the revised scheme, the main responsibility for producing controlled cloth has been given to the NTC in the public sector.

In the case of NTC mills, they are assigned the task of production of specified quantities of controlled cloth, subject to the prices indicated by the NTC being finally verified by the Government.

Since the consumer is supplied controlled cloth at prices prevailing as on December 31, 1976, the difference between these and contracted prices is covered by a subsidy given by the Government to the distributing agency, the National Cooperative Consumer's Federation.

At present, there are 111 textiles mills under the management of the NTC, of which 109 are under production, having an installed capacity of 3.2 million spindles and 47,744 looms. This accounts for about 16% of spindleage and 23% of loomage of the cotton textile industry in the country.

ELECTRONIC TEXT COMPOSITION FOR SOUTH INDIAN LANGUAGES

Madras THE HINDU in English 16 Jun 81 p 7

[Article by C. G. K. Reddy, director, Research Institute for Newspaper Development"]

[Text] Printing in its modern form came to us rather late. It was only in the middle of the last century that printing presses came to be established in any number, although foreign missionaries had imported the technology for their own purposes almost a century earlier. It was much later that facilities for printing scripts became available.

These facilities, however, were not adequate and did not keep abreast of the innovations and improvements that were available for the Roman script. While there are literally thousands of type faces for the Roman script, Indian languages have had to make do with just two or three faces. Mechanisation that speeded up composition in English was not available for our scripts until decades after its introduction. It was not till the late 20's and the early 30's that Monotype offered casting machines for our languages. Line-casting machines for most Indian scripts was not available until the late 50's.

The reason for this lack of modern facilities for the Indian languages was not merely because they enjoyed a secondary place. English occupying the place of primacy. The scripts did not easily lend themselves to mechanisation. Because they were almost perfectly phonetic, the alphabets were much larger, each one of the consonants representing a distinct sound, and each one of them modified by several vowel sounds.

In all, there are around 36 consonants, and 16 vowels. Just the number--double the number of the Roman alphabet--would not have been so difficult to handle. But characters are formed by the combination of consonants and vowels and consonantal conjuncts with vowels. Double consonantal conjuncts are not uncommon, some conjuncts could combine as many as five consonants!

These characters, or aksharas, are formed by phonetical atoms combining to form a whole syllable, sometimes a complete word. The atoms are either pure consonants, or diminutive representations of the consonants and vowels.

Each character is a whole syllable. While a syllable in the Roman script may consist of several letters in the alphabet, sequentially and linearly placed, the Indian language character is one whole akshara. For example, Sthree is a word which is represented in all Indian languages, except in Tamil, by just one character. The three phonetic consonantal atoms s, th, and r, and the elongated vowel e combine together to form one character.

Such fixed characters are formed at several levels, the least being two and extending to as many as six. The design of the movable type as invented by Gutenberg and used universally, requires that each of them is placed in linear order. Fusion of various elements in an Indian character is not possible, as each of them has to have a minimum "body."

The same difficulty arises when composing mathematical or scientific formulae. There is unavoidable space between the letters and the signs. But spaces that can be tolerated in mathematics, are not acceptable in the composition of Indian characters.

This is the reason why there have been several attempts at script reform, and even with some form of reform, hundreds of whole characters have to be carried in a single font of type. For the same reason, mechanisation has not been as successful in handling Indian scripts, as it has in the composition of Roman.

Photocomposition created a revolution far surpassing, in its impact, Gutenberg's invention of the movable type. It is now possible to compose, literally at the press of a button, as many as 3000 lines in a single minute. It is so versatile that before you get the output at that speed, the type face, the width of the line and the depth to which it should be composed and other mechanical specifications, could all be predetermined.

But all these facilities are available only for the Roman script. Practically nothing has been done for the Indian scripts to enjoy the same speed and versatility.

The basic reason for this sad state of affairs is that the market potential for phototypesetters programmed for Indian languages is estimated to be limited, and manufacturers have been reluctant to expend the time, effort and money that are necessary to programme typesetters for Indian language composition. Some manufacturers have programmed their typesetters for Devanagiri and a few other languages.

But it would seem that they have not taken advantage of the phonetic logic that is basic to the Indian scripts. Either the keyboards are unnecessarily unwieldy, or the character sets are much too voluminous. Editing facilities such as Visual Display Units and printers are not generally available.

In the circumstances, it was clear that it would be some years before phototypesetters capable of handling most Indian languages could be developed, and that the provision of basic facilities for editing would take still longer. The Research Institute for Newspaper Development, therefore, decided to intervene in the interest of newspapers and printing establishments and provide the incentive and support to developmental efforts for programming typesetters for the processing of Indian language texts.

The Institute organised in May 1979, a familiarisation course on photocomposition. This was quickly followed in July the same year by a seminar organised in collaboration with the National Centre for Software Development and Computing Techniques. The Seminar confirmed RIND's belief that the talent and expertise necessary to develop efficient and viable programmes for the Indian languages were available in the country, and some meaningful work had already been done in various institutes and universities.

The NCSDCT took up the project on Devanagiri, and successfully developed the design information, and published the report in September, 1980.

North Indian scripts have practically the same logic and are similar in appearance as well. NCSDCT's Design Information for Devanagiri can be applied almost directly to the entire Sanskrit group. But the South Indian group of scripts is basically different from the Northern group in logic as well as rules of composition. They also differ from each other sufficiently to merit individual attention.

Among the four South Indian scripts, Tamil is unique in that it has a small alphabet and is linear in composition. It also does not have conjunct characters. These features make it more adaptable to mechanisation. Phototypesetters have already been programmed for Tamil with a fair measure of success. RIND, therefore, has not applied itself for the time being to the development of design information for Tamil.

Concerned with the total neglect of Malayalam, Kannada and Telugu, RIND sought the help of scientific organisations and language experts, to develop programmes for the three languages. It was able to get the enthusiastic cooperation of the Electronic Research and Development Centre, Trivandrum, and the State Institute of Languages, for Malayalam.

Similar response was received from the Electronic Technology Company of Bangalore and Prof. Veekatasubbiah, former President of the Kannada Sahitya Parishat, for Kannada and the Computer Maintenance Corporation and Mr G. Ramakrishna Rao, Deputy Director, Andhra Pradesh Government Text Book Press, for Telugu.

Although each of the three groups with inputs from RIND worked separately, a series of meetings and discussions were arranged under the auspices of RIND to achieve a basic common approach. These discussions also helped to develop a scheme that can provide transliteration facilities. An operator can key in text for Devanagiri sitting in Delhi. His input could either be physically taken, or transmitted by telephone cable, when such a facility becomes available, to a typesetter programmed for Malayalam in Trivandrum, and the output will be transliterated version in Malayalam.

The programmes developed for the languages can be utilised not only for typesetters, but to every kind of equipment used for information processing and communication.

These programmes, like all software, will have to be tested and may have to be amended to suit the different kinds and makes of machines. But their theoretical content has been closely investigated for their validity and practicality.

A great part of the work that might otherwise have to be put in by manufacturers to programme our languages has been completed. They no longer need to be overwhelmed by what may appear to them to be highly complicated scripts, each containing hundreds of characters.

Formal presentations of the Design Information sets will be made in Trivandrum, Bangalore and Hyderabad during the last week of June and the first week of July. Those interested are invited to write to the Research Institute for Newspaper Development, 38, Pantheon Road, Madras-600008, for further details and information.

CSO: 4220/7059

INDUSTRY MINISTRY REPORTS FALL IN PAPER PRICES

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 17 Jun 81 p 7

[Text] The price of common variety of writing and printing paper has come down by about Rs 300 a tonne Ministry of Industry sources claimed on Monday, reports UNI.

They said the price has come down as a result of a glut in the market. However, they said that newsprint continued to be in short supply due to limited capacity utilisation.

According to them, the Hindustan Paper Corporation was also marketing a limited quantity of imported paper directly to actual consumers. The newsprint supply is regulated to actual users through the State Trading Corporation.

As on January 1981, there were 136 units in the organised sector manufacturing various varieties of paper and paper board. The present installed capacity for this product in the country was 16.57 lakh tonnes per annum of which the annual estimated production was 11 lakh tonnes.

The Ministry sources said this just about met the indigenous requirements of paper. The Planning Commission had set a target of 20.50 lakh tonnes for the sixth Plan with an estimated annual production of about 15.40 lakh tonnes at the end of 1984-85.

The Government was encouraging further capacity in paper mills having secondary raw material which did not require foreign exchange expenditure.

Starting of such paper plants had been taken out of the purview of the licensing procedure the Ministry sources said.

The Ministry has also waived import duty on waste paper used for paper making and excise rebates have been allowed to small paper units using unconventional materials. Special incentives are offered to paper units using bagasse as raw material.

The sources said that import of wood pulp for paper units had been liberalised to attain a higher capacity of production. They said the present stabilising trend was significant since it was the peak demand period and the production in mills was at the lowest.

This has encouraged the Ministry to feel that the prices of the common variety of paper would go down further as the production picks up. It is also expected that the sixth Plan target of installed capacity may be exceeded by five lakh tonnes with a proportionate increase in actual production.

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CHANDIGARH SCIENTISTS INVENT OXYGEN MEASURING DEVICE

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 13 Jun 81 p 5

[Text]

The Central Scientific Instruments Organisation (CSIO), Chandigarh, has developed an effective and inexpensive device to measure oxygen dissolved in water.

The Oxygen dissolved in water needs to be measured for application in control of industrial effluents, water treatment for boilers, sewage treatment and disposal, growth of fish and also for fermentation. The device developed by the CSIO can be used in all these applications, the CSIO said in a statement in New Delhi on Friday.

Each of the three instruments produced by the laboratory for this purpose has given satisfactory performance, the statement said.

According to the estimate, a fixed capital of Rs 35,000 and a

working capital of Rs 45,000 are required for fabricating about 60 pieces of the device per annum.

The statement also said that the National Aeronautical Laboratory Bangalore has developed a machine which could be of use in the manufacture of helicopter blades.

The machine is a fibre glass resin impregnating tape manufacturing device which can produce tapes to facilitate fabrication of helicopter blades and various fighter aircraft components.

The National Aeronautical Laboratory, Bangalore, has developed a machine which promises to be of use in manufacture of helicopter blades, adds UNI.

The machine is a fibre glass resin impregnating tape manufacturing device which can produce tapes to facilitate fabrication of helicopter blades and various fighter aircraft components.

CSO: 4220/7040

COUNCIL TO ADVANCE RURAL TECHNOLOGY PLANNED

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 19 Jun 81 p 10

[Text]

NEW DELHI, June 18 (PTI): A council for advancement of rural technology (CART) is being set up by the Union government to accelerate the pace of rural development.

CART will function as the national nodal point for co-ordinating the efforts at development and dissemination of rural technology in sectors of the economy other than agriculture and allied pursuits, according to Mr. Balleshwar Ram, minister in charge of rural reconstruction in the ministry of agriculture and rural reconstruction.

Mr. Ram told PTI here today that while the rural areas of the country were in the throes of transformation and while agriculture and related sectors had already been revolutionised by modern technology, the same could hardly be said of the secondary and tertiary sectors of the rural economy.

He said it would be part of the duties of CART to carry out surveys

to identify problems peculiar to different regions of the country, and to fund research and develop effort for evolving appropriate technology to tackle those problems.

The constitution of CART, which will be a society registered under the Societies Act, provides that its governing body would be headed by the minister in charge of rural reconstruction. Its members would be drawn from the ministries of industry, commerce, education, finance, labour, other wings of the agriculture ministry itself, department of science and technology, planning commission, CSIR, Indian Institute of Science (Bangalore), khadi and village industries commission, development commissioners of handloom and handicrafts, some of the Indian Institutes of Technology, Central Silk Board and Coir Board and a few voluntary agencies. The sixth plan has earmarked a sum of Rs. 90 lakhs for CART.

CSO: 4220/7072

NATIONAL AERONAUTICAL LAB ACHIEVEMENTS TOLD

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 14 Jun 81 p 9

[Text] Bangalore, June 13 (PTI)--The metallurgical division of the National Aeronautical Laboratory (NAL) here has successfully developed a process for producing powders of titanium and its alloys by electron beam atomisation.

The production of titanium powder is an extremely difficult task because of the high reactivity of the metal.

Considered to be a major achievement, the powder was being supplied to the German aero space research agency, DFLR, Dr S. R. Valluri, director of NAL, told PTI in an interview.

A plant, established at the laboratory, could produce ten kg of titanium powder per day. The powder after processing could be used in gas turbines.

The laboratory has developed an instrument called automatic visual range accessor (AVRA) to find out the density of fog on runways. The instrument measures the daylight and runway visual ranges.

The Indian Air Force was importing this instrument, but the laboratory, Dr Valluri said, had offered to make it for them. The NAL had also requested the director-general of Indian meteorological department to try the instrument at Palam air port

The instrument had only ten per cent foreign exchange component.

The NAL, in association with the Raman Research Institute, is building a ten-metre diameter radio telescope for millimeter wavelength waves. It is for the first time that such a telescope is being built by a developing country, according to Dr Valluri.

Such telescopes could be needed in large numbers once satellite communication came to the country in a big way, Dr Valluri said. Only honey comb required for the telescope was imported, he said.

Dr Valluri said the laboratory had also made a significant stride in the application of fibre-reinforced plastic technology for fabricating products hitherto imported.

Among other achievements were development of transportable shelters for mobile radar stations and development of a system for the Southern Railway, capable of milling a stainless steel supercharger disc with integral blades for diesel locomotive engines.

The laboratory has also fabricated a rain gauge system which could store the information and transmit to distant control stations at predetermined time and intervals. The system operated on dry cells and could work unattended for over six months in remote limited-access locations, he said.

CSO: 4220/7043

COSMIC RAY EXPERIMENT POSTPONED UNTIL 1984

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 15 Jun 81 p 11

[Text] Bombay, June 14--The Indian cosmic ray experiment scheduled to be launched aboard the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's space shuttle in early 1982 has been postponed till 1984 following technical problems being encountered by the Columbia spacecraft, reports PTI.

The NASA's decision, taken with the consent of the Indian scientists, was conveyed to the investigators of the experiment at a high-level meeting held recently here under the chairmanship of Prof S. Biswas, head of the solar and cosmic ray group, at the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research.

Even the first flight of space lab aboard the shuttle carrying several experiments of the European Space Agency, including the Indo-French experiment on upper atmosphere study, has been postponed from the end of this year to 1982.

Before launching the first flight of the multi-billion dollar spacelab, the NASA expects to have another proving flight of the Columbia.

The Columbia has now been moved to the launch pad in Cape Kennedy for multifarious checks that include the strictest quality control on the heat shields to protect the spacecraft from the intense heat experienced during reentry.

The NASA is ensuring that the heat shields of the shuttle do not peel off, as it did in the first flight in April, because it fears that it could be hazardous and unsafe if the tiles come off from that portion of the craft where strategic components are placed.

The shuttle is to be launched in September.

The second spacelab mission is scheduled for 1982. Meanwhile, the engineering model of the cosmic ray experiment has been fabricated and is undergoing tests at the TIFR. The experiment relates to studying the properties of cosmic rays as obtainable in outer space conditions.

Such an experiment cannot be conducted from the ground. The payload of the experiment is almost the same as Rohini--40 kg. Four major institutions are involved in the project. The Bhabha Atomic Research Centre has fabricated the payload, the designs and nature of experiment have been done by the TIFR and the Physical Research Laboratory (Ahmedabad) has made the electronic systems. Work on the project started about two years ago.

KOTA ELECTRONICS PLANT PRODUCTION DESCRIBED

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 14 Jun 81 p 5

[Text] Kota, Rajasthan June 13 (UNI)--Public Sector Instrumentation Limited at Kota will shortly introduce microprocessor-based electronic instruments to meet the requirements of power steel and metallurgical plants to the country.

Brigadier Y. Nirula, Chairman-cum-Managing Director of the company told newsmen here yesterday that the company had acquired considerable progress in the setting up of a computer systems group to supply sophisticated data acquisition systems to various thermal power plants.

The company had also set up a special dynamic flow testing laboratory at its Paighat unit in Kerala, which he said, was the first of its kind in India.

Brig Nirula said the company had introduced a new product Phemapicup 3000 series. A joint venture project had also been launched in cooperation with the Rajasthan Industrial and Investment Corporation to manufacture electronic milk analysers at Jaipur.

He said the company manufactured instruments worth Rs 22.35 crores and earned a profit of Rs 2.10 crores during 1980-81. It has in hand orders worth Rs 100 crores, besides orders worth Rs two crores in ancillary industries he added.

CSO: 4220/7048

MUSLIM INSTITUTE MISUSE OF PETRODOLLARS DENIED

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 13 Jun 81 p 10

[Text] Incidents of violence and communalism, in Darul Uloom Muslim theological institution in Saharanpur district since March 1980, were the result of interference by vested interests and political elements, who wanted a foothold in the affairs of the century-old institution, according to Syed Aljaz Hassan convenor of Darul Uloom's Rabeta Committee.

Syed Hassan speaking to newsmen in the capital on Friday, said the main culprit behind the whole episode was Maulana Asad Madni, president of Jamaat-ul-Ulema-e-Hind, who had formed an Old Boys' Association with the motive of interfering in the affairs of the hitherto non-political Darul.

The rumour that petro-dollars were flowing into the institution and were being misused, was denied by the Maulana. Donations from Muslim and petrol producing countries, did come in but through proper channels, and was open for scrutiny by the government he stated.

The allegation that the post of Mohatamim (Rector), had become hereditary, was also stoutly denied. The Maulana said the present rector Maulana Mohammad Salim's "sagacity, knowledge purity of life and ability of administering the affairs of Darul Uloom, had attracted the envious eyes of different political parties."

The faculty and students would endeavour, the Maulana said, to keep the Uloom free from political affiliations and embark upon religious and educational programmes in the wake of new demands.

CSO: 4220/7041

RAILWAY BOARD CHAIRMAN TELLS PLANS, ACHIEVEMENTS

Madras THE HINDU in English 17 Jun 81 p 9

[Text] Madras, June 16. The Union Railway Ministry has launched on a major thrust towards electrification of tracks, operating heavier freight trains with loads of 7500 tonnes and increasing the number of bogies on all long distance passenger trains during the current Plan, according to Mr M. S. Gujral, Chairman of the Railway Board.

Over-aged wagons would be retired and steam locomotives phased out during the Plan, he said.

Mr Gujral who arrived here on Tuesday to preside over the all India conference of Chief Operating Superintendents of the zonal railways reviewed in detail the various programmes under implementation and proposed to be taken up in the Board's drive towards energy conservation.

Plan To Import Electric Locos

He said one of the proposals was to import 15 to 20 electric locos and test them under Indian conditions specially in the coal-steel belt, where there was the highest density of operation. If found fit, the Board might collaborate with the foreign country to manufacture these electric locos in India under licence.

He said there was no plan to develop further sophisticated diesel engine operation, since the Railways would increasingly opt for electric trains.

Under an arrangement with the National Thermal Power Corporation, the Railway Board would purchase bulk power from the main producers (super thermal power stations owned by the NTPC) and transmit the power to any area through the power grids in various States.

The advantage would be that the Board would not be affected by any hike in power tariff in a State.

Due to improved operating and maintenance practices, the Board had been able to ensure better utilisation of over five lakh wagons (in both gauges). Nearly 30,000 overaged wagons had been phased out.

Heavier wagons: Plans were already under way for building heavier box type wagons which would be slightly higher and a little narrow but capable of carrying about 60 tonnes a wagon. These would constitute the new move to transport heavier freight trains up to 7500 tonnes at speeds of about 90 kmph.

Steps had been taken to ensure that no passenger train would operate at more than 130/150 kmph. Double decker coaches (24 of which were on order with the ICF) would be introduced on intermediate travel on seven hours duration as well as on long distance trains. The passenger capacity in these double deckers would be about 140. All these faster trains would have air braking system and coil springs to ensure safety.

The high power committee which was currently studying the Railways requirements of rolling stock and the like would choose a location for setting up the second coach factory. The economic and viable production capacity in this factory would be about 1,000 coaches a year. The coach to be produced would be all steel and would be provided with air brakes and coil springs.

Wagon turn-around: The Board had achieved the highest wagon turn around in March last with 12.6 days. The total freight moved also was a record 15.4 billion tonne km at the end of March this year. This was possible due to segregation of wagons operating on roller bearing from non-roller bearing coaches.

Mr Gujral was confident of achieving the target of 215 million tonnes of freight movement in the current year. Plans were on hand to reach a figure of 400 million tonnes by the end of the 1980s.

Meet on Ry. safety: Mr Gujral said he had convened a conference of all General Managers to discuss "safety" in Delhi on June 20.

He said a study of various accidents on double line operation had showed that when a derailment occurred on one line, the capsized bogies 'fouled' the other track.

Therefore, measures had been introduced to provide all diesel and electric locos of mail and express trains with 'flasher lights' on top to warn the driver of the incoming train. These lights manufactured by a firm in Bombay had been supplied to all zonal railways for fitting them on all trains.

Safety Measures: Breath analyser tests had been made compulsory for all drivers of trains. Although this move was initially resisted, the Board enforced discipline in the interest of safety. In fact, even drivers who were not addicted to liquor would have to undergo this test.

Special mobile squad of inspectors would make surprise checks before the start of train and conduct the test through an electronic gadget and the driver had to breath into the equipment. If the recording on the electronic equipment was positive, the drivers were charge-sheeted and punished.

The findings of the various enquiry committees on railway accidents were being implemented in all the Railways.

Merry-go-round System: Detailing the steps taken by the Railway Board to ensure better coal movement, Mr Cujral said the Board had adopted the "merry-go-round" system.

The system employed a permanently coupled train or trains moving continuously over a closed railway track, which connected a linked coal mine to a super thermal station.

The track could be circular or could have loops at either end so that even the engine need not be detached from the load.

Very high loading and unloading rates were achieved by these trains which remained "in motion" perpetually except when stopped for maintenance schedules. This system was evolved in the U.K. in the early sixties and had become popular. At present, the bulk of power house coal in the U.K. was moved under this system.

Basically, he said, the merry-go-round train comprised type hopper wagons, hauled by a diesel loco and was pushed beneath an overhead surge bin or silo type loader at a constant predetermined slow speed of about 0.8 kmph.

Flood loading technique, which gave a higher loading rate, was employed to load the wagons. This system was ensured optimum utilisation of rolling stock in captive circuits by eliminating terminal detention.

CSO: 4220/7064

AIR INDIA TAKES STEPS TO SAVE FUEL, OVERFLIES USSR

Madras THE HINDU in English 17 Jun 81 p 9

[Text] Madras, June 16. Escalating fuel costs in recent years have crippled the world's airlines. In an attempt to offset this, Air India has devised fuel-saving measures.

One of them is opening of a new route via the Soviet Union for the India-U.K.-U.S. run which reduces the mileage. The Iran-Iraq conflict has necessitated all aircraft operating between the U.K. and India taking a longer route.

Air India is the only airline to secure permission to use the shortest route via the Soviet Union, thus reducing flight time for each of its 10 weekly flights by 35 to 55 minutes depending on the sector, with a total saving of about eight flying hours and over Rs 3 lakhs a week.

Domestic Routes

Air routes in India have also been straightened out, reducing the flying time between Bombay, Madras and Calcutta and between Trivandrum and the Gulf countries by approximately two to three minutes for each flight. This insignificant time-saving cumulatively constitutes a saving of Rs 8 lakhs in fuel costs annually.

The 'optimum cruise technique' is another fuel-saving measure. Extensive studies revealed that the long-range cruise technique with lower speed for Boeing 747 and Boeing 707 offered better fuel economy. The slight loss of flight time has so far resulted in a saving, totalling Rs 2 crores.

All efforts have been made to designate airports closer to destinations as alternative airports, requiring less reserve fuel on board. Savings from this measure with no compromise on safety, are approximately Rs 78 lakhs per annum.

Similarly, close monitoring of fuel price, which varies in different countries, has alone saved about Rs 50 lakhs last year.

Aircraft Use Reduced

The installation of the visual system on the Boeing 747 simulator has made it possible to reduce the use of aircraft for training by as much as four hours for each pilot.

Six-monthly professional checks, including instrument rating and instrument flying checks, are now being conducted on the simulator instead of in flight, thus reducing Boeing 747 flying training by 365 hours a year. This measure saved Rs 1.94 crores last year.

A newly created Air India task force under the Director of Operations is on a continuous look-out for new ways to save fuel. Some of these are shutting down of one engine during taxiing of aircraft (Rs 26 lakhs a year saved), minimising the use of the auxiliary power unit (Rs 28 lakhs) and introduction of long-range cruise techniques on short sectors (Rs 50.6 lakhs).

Steps are being taken to 'clean up' Air-India's aircraft aerodynamically, to improve performance and reduce weight. This will automatically lower fuel consumption.

CSO: 4220/7064

COMMISSION STUDIES RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES

Possible Sources Enumerated

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 11 Jun 81 pp 1, 9

[Article by J. D. Singh: "India May Opt for Electronic Car"]

[Text] New Delhi, June 10. An electronic car run on a rechargeable battery stands a better chance of wide acceptance than a car run on ethanol. In the general search for alternative sources of energy, bio-mass, solar and wind power have greater potential for commercial exploitation in Indian conditions.

As experts of the commission set up in March to investigate new and renewable resources of energy point out ethanol (a mixture of ethyl alcohol and petrol) is already being used on an experimental basis in India. But it is unlikely to be put to large-scale use in motor vehicles in the foreseeable future for two specific reasons: alcohol is already in short supply and it can be put to more profitable use as the feedstock of chemical industries.

Ethanol has a distinct advantage as alternative motor fuel in that a mixture of 20 per cent alcohol and 80 per cent petrol does not require any modifications in the present internal combustion engine. If more than 20 per cent alcohol is mixed, then a new type of engine has to be developed.

Brazil has emerged as the leading country in the use of ethanol. It has devised car engines which can run on 100 per cent alcohol. The US, Australia and several other countries are making increasing use of ethanol.

India can do so too. It has the technology on hand. But it is not in a position to do so for the reasons mentioned earlier. Ethyl alcohol is made from sugarcane juice, molasses, cassava, bulbs and other such raw materials.

The sugar crisis of the past year indicates that it is not feasible to divert cane for the production of alcohol. The acreage under sugarcane can be increased only nominally while cane production can be stepped up to a limited extent.

We will, therefore, have to look for other raw materials such as cassava and bulbs for the production of alcohol. Even after the production of alcohol goes up substantially, it is a moot point whether it should be used in motor vehicles or in the chemical industries for which it is a valuable feedstock.

As far as electronic vehicles are concerned, experts in the new commission are inclined to give priority to public and goods transport over private cars. An electronic pick-up and van are parked in the commission's headquarters, "Technology Bhavan." Their range is 80 km. after which the battery needs recharging. The range can be improved to 100 km. so that such public carriers can be used for short hauls and city runs. This will result in considerable saving of both petrol and diesel.

As for the greater use of coal as a source of energy, it is pointed out that even if the reserves are inexhaustible, the present supplies are insufficient to meet the demand. Coal shortage has led to the cancellation of trains and drop in the production of fertiliser, steel and power.

South Africa has successfully converted coal into fuel oil, but this is not an area where the experts of the commission would like to devote much time at present.

Nuclear power offers tremendous potential. Unfortunately, India's nuclear programme has been long delayed. The country can but has not yet developed its own process to enrich uranium for nuclear power in a concentrated form of energy and as most suitable in bulk supply and large size such as in big towns and major industries. But it is beset with many problems—fear of radiation hazards and environmental pollution risk in the disposal of nuclear waste.

In the final analysis, India will have to fall back upon bio-mass, solar energy and wind power as the alternative sources. All of them suffer from certain limitations. Solar energy, for instance, is dispersed and diffused and the cost of conversion is high.

Ten years ago, the cost was not viable at all. However, with the price of crude oil having skyrocketed since 1973, the conversion of sunlight into energy has become comparatively less costly and more attractive.

Solar energy is already being used in the country for heating water in hotels and swimming pools. The application of solar energy can be quite widespread. Not only household and public buildings but many industries (canning, bottle washing and textiles, for instance) need hot water which solar energy can provide.

For large-scale application of solar energy, there is need for entrepreneurs to produce the right sort of equipment for use in homes, offices and factories.

Wind is a cheaper source of energy but it can be harnessed only in certain areas of the country and not in all parts. Similarly bio-mass (dung of animals, human waste, rotten vegetables and other wastes) can be a less costly source of energy.

It is estimated that bio-gas-generated electricity entails an investment of Rs 7,200 per kw, against the Rs 13,400 in the case of conventional power generation.

22 Units

Engines have been developed to convert bio-gas into mechanical and electrical power. Twenty-two large plants are expected to be set up in different parts of the country within the next month. They will cater to the entire village community and meet their needs of cooking gas and pumping water.

The commission was set up two months ago with Prof M. G. K. Menon as chairman and Mr Maheshwar Dayal as member-secretary. Some technologies available with the commission can be used for commercial exploitation straightaway. Much spadework has been done in this sphere in the past two decades. The commission's hope is that it will be able to push through the application to technologies with greater speed than has been the case in the past. The commission is autonomous and therefore less prone to bureaucratic delays.

Booklet on Sources

Madras THE HINDU in English 23 Jun 81 p 11

[Text] New Delhi, June 22. Every district in the country is proposed to be covered with at least one pilot demonstration unit based on renewable energy devices and systems during the Sixth Plan.

According to the recently-created Commission for Alternative Sources of Energy (CASE), it is possible to provide energy based on renewable sources to a certain extent, particularly for decentralised application in the agricultural and household sectors in rural areas and for low and medium temperature requirements in the commercial and industrial sectors.

A detailed review of the present energy scene and the devices and systems developed so far to tap solar, wind, biomass and other new sources has been prepared by CASE in the form of a booklet titled "Renewable energy in action," a copy of which was presented on Monday to the Prime Minister, Mrs Indira Gandhi, by the Minister of State for Science and Technology, Mr C.P.N. Singh.

Solar energy centre: According to the review, a solar thermal energy centre is proposed to be set up to promote application of solar thermal technology through development of prototypes and demonstration.

The centre will be a national facility for detailed engineering design, systems engineering, prototype development, fabrication, pilot production, testing and standardisation of solar energy products and devices.

A five-year project for setting up a pilot plant to produce solar photovoltaic modules with an annual generation capacity of at least one megawatt by 1985 has also been initiated.

Windmills: Besides this, two wind energy centres are being set up to act as focal points for tasks connected with energy technology. Their main function will be to assess the wind energy potential and undertake pilot surveys in promising areas and design, develop and test prototypes of various types of windmills.

They will also serve as data bank on wind energy and undertake demonstration projects at the national level.

For biomass, already two centres have been set up and for the use of hydrogen as a fuel, the recommendations of a task force for R and D programmes are under consideration. According to the review, a software study on thermal modelling of solar water heating and crop drying installations, and experimental validation of models has been initiated and a few demonstration passive space heating and cooling projects are being taken up.

Work is in progress to evolve standard designs of air heating systems for drying various agricultural commodities and marine and forest products.

Solar desalination units are also being taken up for field trials. A few solar cold storage systems have been developed, and efforts are being made to upscale the technology.

An experimental solar thermal power plant for decentralised applications is being set up and several such plants, based on different systems are planned.

It is also proposed to initiate projects on decentralised integrated energy systems based on point or line focussing concentrating collectors, to be coupled, possibly with biogas, wind energy or vapour absorption refrigeration systems.

R and D work on prime movers is in progress. A small size stirling engine has been fabricated, and it is planned to upscale the technology.

The basic technology for direct conversion of solar energy into electricity has already been developed, and single crystal silicon cells/modules are being fabricated. The present emphasis is on increasing the level of fabrication, development and indigenous production of basic raw materials, such as solar grade silicon, improvement in process technology and efficiency of solar cells, and reduction in costs.

The use of photovoltaic modules/panels is being demonstrated for various applications such as water pumping for micro-irrigation and drinking water supply, community lighting in villages, educational radio and television, radio beacon instruments for ship navigation and for communication equipment in remote areas.

For wind energy, a widespread field demonstration programme for different types of windmills has been initiated for large-scale utilisation. Prototypes of the sail-type windmills and metalvane windmills are being installed at several locations.

A vertical axis wind generator for electricity generation and pumping applications has also been developed, and prototypes are undergoing performance monitoring and evaluation.

GULF COUNTRIES INVEST IN HYDRO PROJECTS

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 17 Jun 81 p 5

[Text] Three more hydro-electric projects in the country are expected to receive petro-dollars, according to official sources, reports UNI.

Of the three new hydro-electric projects, Saudi Arabia is understood to have promised to finance two, Sri Sallam and Nagarjunasagar in Andhra Pradesh with an assistance of about 100 million US dollars.

The Kopili hydroelectric project in Assam-Meghalaya is expected to receive about 31 million US dollars from Kuwait.

The country had earlier received assistance from Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Abu Dhabi for three power projects.

Of these Kuwait had extended a total assistance of over 100 million US dollars for the first stage execution of Kalindi Hydroelectric project in Karnataka and the Anapara thermal power project in Uttar Pradesh.

Saudi Arabia had signed an agreement for extending assistance of 32 million US dollars for the Koel-Karo project in Bihar.

Abu Dhabi had also granted a loan of about 17.5 million US dollars for the Rishikesh-Chila hydroelectric project in Uttar Pradesh.

No projects relating to solar and biogas production in the country has been taken up with petrodollar assistance.

There are present five thermal power projects under execution with World Bank assistance. These are the super thermal power stations at Singrauli, Korba Ramagundam and Farakka and the Trombay thermal power project. Financial assistance totalling 1255 million US dollars have been obtained for these power projects.

The OPEC fund had also extended a total loan of 40 million US dollars to the Korba and Ramagundam super thermal power projects.

Negotiations are now being held for further World Bank assistance for the expansion of the super thermal projects at Korba and Ramagundam.

INDUSTRIALIST HAILS DECISIONS ON STEEL PRICING

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 19 Jun 81 p 1

[Text] Bombay, June 18--Mr J. R. D. Tata, eminent industrialist, today complimented the present Union government for its pricing policy of steel.

Talking to newsmen in Bombay on Thursday after the board meeting of Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., Mr Tata said the government had for the first time taken a "realistic and pragmatic" view on steel prices and steel control.

Mr Tata paid tributes to the Union minister for steel and mines, Mr Pranab Kumar Mukherjee, for the recent decision to decontrol several steel items barring certain items required for defence, railways, and said this should help the steel producers both in the public and private sectors.

Mr Tata disclosed that the company had signed an agreement on Wednesday with the Steel Development Fund (SDF) for a loan of Rs 100 crores for its modernisation programme. This was expected to be disbursed over the next three years.

He said the company needed about Rs 125 crores. The balance of Rs 25 crores would be available from the consortium of Indian financial institutions under the lead of the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI).

Mr Tata said as a result of the renovation and modernisation of the company's plant at Jamshedpur, the production of steel ingots was expected to rise by around 2,00,000 tonnes and of finished steel by 1,90,000 tonnes per annum.

CSO: 4220/7071

WORK ON VISAKHAPATNAM STEEL PLANT LAGS

Madras THE HINDU in English 16 Jun 81 p 11

[Text] Visakhapatnam, June 15--The former Union Minister for Steel and Mines, Mr Biju Patnaik during his recent visit to Visakhapatnam steel plant site observed that though the levelling work had made headway, the execution of the first phase of the project might be delayed by a year.

The remark has led to the question whether the plant will come up according to schedule or not. The people of Andhra Pradesh are eager to see the commissioning of the plant sanctioned after a prolonged agitation, in which 36 lives were lost.

According to Mr K. C. Khanna, Chairman, Steel Authority of India Ltd., who visited the site on May 4, 1981, 80 per cent of the earth work had been completed then. He said the rest of it would be completed by June 1981. Work on the major plant foundations would be started from next October and the plant would commence production of 1.2 million tonnes of liquid steel under phase one by the end of 1985. Two years thereafter the plant would produce 3.4 million tonnes, its full capacity.

Mr Khanna also explained that a project of this magnitude was to be completed in a short period of four to six years although it took 20 years to bring the Bokaro plant to this level.

A team of press reporters who visited the plant site on June 10 noticed that the work in certain zones was tardy. Enquiries made convinced them that perhaps Mr Biju Patnaik was right.

During Mr Khanna's visit there were 20,000 men engaged in earth work. He noticed that 16.5 million cubic metres of the total earth work of 21 million cubic metres had been completed.

On June 10, 1981 it was found out only 17 million cubic metres of earth work had been completed. Only 10,000 men were on the job because labourers from Orissa and other places have gone back for agricultural operations. It may take another month for them to come back. The monsoon is on the verge of setting in and once the rains start, it is difficult for the labourers to work briskly.

In Zones 1 and 2, contractors have come across hard-strata which requires blasting operations. Blasting costs Rs 30 a cubic metre, but the agreement provides for only Rs 14. The contractors and the Hindustan Steel Construction Corporation have gone in for arbitration. As the arbitration has failed, the matter has been referred to an "umpire."

Contractors express the fear that if the revised rate is not allowed, they will incur a loss of about Rs 2.5 crores. There has been an apparent slow-down of work by contractors.

In the Zone 3 also, there are hard strata and the contractor is awaiting the outcome of the umpire's decision.

Coke-oven byproduct plant and raw-material handling units are planned to be set up. The main coke-oven battery will come up in part of Zone 3. There is every possibility of these works being delayed by one year.

However, it is gratifying to see that the site where the blast-furnace, sinter plant, one of the two coke-oven batteries and a melting shop have to come up, is ready. The SAIL authorities are confident that the foundation for these important structures could be laid without difficulty by October, as already planned.

The railway siding is nearing completion but the connecting line within the plant site is likely to be delayed. Where the Andhra Pradesh State Construction Corporation is doing the levelling work, rock-cutting has come up to a length of three kilometres. Blasting will go on up to the end of December according to indications. This may pose problems in transporting construction material. However, the Corporation has completed the approach road in the priority zone and it may be used for the transport of construction material. This may result in increased freight charges.

Delay in Passing Designs

For the storage of water, a giant balancing reservoir costing Rs 10 crores, has been planned at Kanithi, to be completed in 15 months. The design is yet to be finalised. In some cases the designs are changed more than once, which add to the delay in the execution of works.

Dearth of Personnel

There seems to be a dearth of supervisors, engineers and other staff. Industrial engineers who undertook a study of the project, have recommended at least 1,800 personnel including 500 to 600 executives at the take-off stage, although the SAIL authorities feel there is need for about 2,500 personnel, including 800 executives. In reality, there are only 486, including 136 executives.

Meanwhile, the high power committee which met in Delhi in April, expressed the view that there was no need for large scale recruitment at the constructional stage. State Government officials, particularly those in the district administration were unhappy with the decision, in view of the demand from all quarters for jobs in the steel plant.

A note of warning has already been issued by Mr Patnaik, who also said delay by one year would mean escalation of costs by 20 per cent. Between the presentation of DPR in 1979 and now, the cost of the steel project has already gone up from Rs 2,256 crores to Rs 3,010 crores.

Instead of entrusting the entire project work to ISCL, the authorities have rightly decided to entrust some of the important works like coke-oven battery and sinter plant to major contractors in both the public and private sectors. Considering the abnormal delay caused in other projects, this is a welcome step.

CSO: 4220/7059

STEEL AUTHORITY ASKS 'HOLIDAY' ON BOKARO LOANS

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 15 Jun 81 p 7

[Text] The Steel Authority of India (SAIL), acting on behalf of the management of Bokaro Steel Plant (BSP) has asked the government for an interest holiday on loans advanced to the plant, reports UNI.

The request follows recent infra-structural difficulties faced by the plant which prevented it from going into production up to the desired levels. SAIL has urged the government to link this interest holiday with the expansion plan which would give the plant an installed capacity of four million tonnes of saleable steel by the end of 1983.

Government has advanced a loan of Rs 600 crores to the BSP for its expansion scheme which has been planned in a telescopic pattern with an in-built provision in the basic structures which were got up in 1970-71.

The expansion programme which envisaged expansion of the plant's capacity from 1.7 million tonnes to 2.5 million tonnes in the first stage and from 2.5 million tonnes to four million tonnes in the second stage, was to have been completed by 1980. But due to various revisions of the detailed project report prepared by the Heavy Engineering Corporation and other government undertakings the expansion work suffered long delays.

It was only in May this year that the fourth blast furnace at the plant was commissioned. The four MT capacity stage visualises five blast furnaces and two steel melting shops. Thus the fifth blast furnace is due for commissioning only in December this year and the second steel melting shop is likely to be ready a few months before this event.

During these delays, the cost of the project also shot up steeply. The estimates prepared by the Government for expansion to be completed by 1980, two years after the scheduled time, worked out to Rs 1280 crores.

In view of these factors, the loan advanced by the government has been far from productive and the resources which the plant was hoping to generate from its increased capacity have remained unexploited.

Bokaro also suffered greatly throughout the previous year due to indifferent supply of coal and power and was not able to produce even up to 40 per cent of the rated capacity of 1.7 million tonnes.

ORE CONCENTRATE SHORTAGE CUTS LEAD PRODUCTION

bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 18 Jun 61 p 5

[Text]

VISAKHAPATNAM, June 17: Hindustan Zinc Limited had to slash the lead production target for the current financial year in its zinc-lead composite smelter here for want of lead concentrates in sufficient quantities, according to official sources.

A target of only 6,000 tonnes has been fixed for the Virag unit as against the installed capacity of 10,000 tonnes for 1961-62. Last year's production of 8,000 tonnes by the unit was a record.

About 7,000 tonnes of lead concentrates — 4,000 tonnes from the Agnigundala copper mines in Andhra Pradesh and 3,000 tonnes from Udaipur in Rajasthan — are expected to be received during the current year. Since two tonnes of lead concentrates go into the making of one tonne of ingots of the metal, another 5,000 tonnes of concentrates will have to be imported.

About 5,000 tonnes of lead concentrates from Canada and another 2,000 tonnes from Thailand are expected to be imported during the year.

According to the sources, there is a paucity of the concentrates in the international market. The Virag smelter imported 2,000 tonnes of lead concentrates from Thailand last year.

The indigenous production of the concentrates is likely to improve with the commissioning of the Saranali lead mines in Orissa by the end of 1962. Besides, the Rampura-Agucha mines in Rajasthan and the Agnigundala mines could further be exploited.

The projected demand for lead during the year is around 47,000 tonnes, whereas the indigenous production is just about 12,000 tonnes against the installed capacity of 18,000 tonnes.

With the proposed expansion of the Virag unit and the establishment of 35,000 tonnes per annum smelter in Rajasthan during the Sixth Plan, India is likely to attain self-sufficiency in regard to lead by 1965, when the demand for the metal is estimated at 69,000 tonnes.

CSO: 4220/7067

NATIONAL FERTILIZER SETS PRODUCTION TARGET

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 16 Jun 81 p 7

[Text]

NEW DELHI, June 15.

ENCOURAGED by recent production trends, the public sector National Fertilizers Limited (NFL) has set a target of 1,205,000 tonnes in the current financial year against an output of 726,000 tonnes in 1980-81.

Mr. B. S. Kakkar, managing director of NFL, told newsmen today that the Nangal expansion unit established an all-time record production of 31,014 tonnes of urea during May, which represented 112.7 per cent of the installed capacity.

This was perhaps the best performance by any fertilizer unit in the country. The Nangal plant was the first in Asia based on fuel oil as feedstock. The NFL's two other plants at Bhatinda and Panipat and the Sindri modernisation plant of the Fertiliser Corporation of India were also based on fuel oil as feedstock.

TURNOVER RISES

The production of 726,000 tonnes of fertilizers (equivalent to 291,000 tonnes of nitrogen) by the NFL plants in 1980-81 accounted for 14 per cent of the total nitrogen production in the country.

This was possible in spite of the shortage of coal at all the three plants and scarcity of power at Panipat. Since December there had been a significant improvement in coal supplies.

On the marketing front, Mr. Kakkar said, the turnover of the NFL in 1980-81 was Rs. 156 crores compared to Rs. 127 crores in the

previous financial year. The sales target for 1981-82 was about Rs. 276 crores.

AMBIKHA TANKS

During the current year, Mr. Kakkar said, the NFL's attention would be focused on three important areas: maximising production and effecting cost reductions, strengthening the agronomical services to bring about an improvement in the quality and content of services to farmers, and undertaking appropriate schemes to stimulate corporate growth.

The schemes in hand, or those likely to be taken up, included completion of an ammonia atmospheric storage tank at Nangal to make more effective utilisation of the installed capacity, construction of storage tanks at Bhatinda and Panipat, ammonia loading and unloading facilities at Bhatinda and Panipat, installation of additional equipment for augmentation of heavy water at Nangal, construction of a 50-tonne-per-day methanol plant at Nangal, and development of ancillaries for the manufacture of polyethylene-lined jute bags and alum.

FIELD TRIALS

Mr. Kakkar said pioneering work had been done on the use of a liquid fertilizer named 'Aakur'. Field trials of this new fertilizer developed by the Nangal unit had given satisfactory results. Commercial exploitation of this fertilizer was under consideration.

The NFL had also drawn up a plan for reorientating its fertiliser promotion policy. To start with, seven districts had been selected to serve as agro-service centres.

BRIEFS

ELECTRIC CARS--Bangalore, June 22--An electric two-wheeler which may be an answer to the current fuel crisis that has hit transportation, will be in the market in August-September, when the Rs 1.5 crores joint sector Karnataka Government-sponsored project Electromobiles (India) Ltd., is proposed to be commissioned. A Swiss collaboration, the project envisages an annual production of 60,000 double-battery propelled two-wheelers, called Electrons-24. The factory is located in Mysore. According to the Chairman of the company, Mr Zafar Saifullah, IAS, the two-wheeler would revolutionise the transport sector it would be useful particularly, to urban commuters postmen and telegraph messengers. The noise and pollution-free electromobile is claimed to cover over 40,000 km on a set of two batteries. A single charge could last over 80 km. Batteries could be charged on ordinary domestic current at home, in the garage or even at the working place. The running cost of the Electrons-24 is estimated at less than 1.5 paise a km, and just over four paise a km, including battery replacement. With an instantaneous switch-start and no clutch or gears, the two-wheeler is easy to drive and is subject to little wear and tear. Improvements have also been made in the motor and control system of the vehicle, it is claimed. [Text] [Madras THE HINDU in English 23 Jun 81 p 11]

NAGALAND PARTY STRENGTHS--Kohima, June 10 (PTI)--Mr Debalal Mech, Congress(I) MLA, has resigned from the primary membership of the party and joined the ruling Naga National Democratic Party (NNDP). In a statement here today, Mr Mech said he had joined the ruling party according to the wishes of his electorate. The party-wise strength in the 60-member state assembly following Mr Mech's resignation is: ruling NNDP--33 and Congress(I)--25. Two seats are vacant. [Text] [Madras THE HINDU in English 23 Jun 81 p 5]

GANDHI AUGUST SPEECH--Madras, June 10 (PTI)--Mrs Indira Gandhi will address the two-day political conference of the Tamil Nadu Congress(I) to be held at Tiruchirappalli in August. The TNCC(I) president, Mr M.P. Subramaniam, said Mrs Gandhi would address the conference on the concluding day, August 8. [Text] [Madras THE HINDU in English 23 Jun 81 p 5]

MIRAGE-2000 TRIAL FLIGHTS--Paris, June 11 (UNI)--The chief of the Indian air force, Air Chief Marshal Latif, has made trial flights of the Mirage-2000 aircraft which India may buy from France. The air chief marshal is here on an invitation of the French air chief to participate in the annual Paris air show.

Asked about the progress of the Mirage deal, Air Chief Marshal Latif said many aircraft were being evaluated for the air defence needs of the late eighties and early nineties and Mirage-2000 is one among them. He did not elaborate. However, a spokesman of the Marcel Dassault aviation company, the makers of Mirages, said the Indian deal "is sure to materialise." The new socialist government of Francois Mitterrand has stated that all armament deals by the previous government would be honoured. The government is also going slow on the election pledge of nationalising all defence equipment manufacturing companies, including the Marcel Dassault. [Text] [Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 12 Jun 81 p 9]

SAUDI-INDIAN OIL PACT--New Delhi, June 12--Saudi Arabia has agreed to resume crude supplies to India on a government-to-government basis. An official delegation headed by the chairman of the Indian Oil Corporation, Mr C. R. Dangupta, returned to New Delhi last night after signing the contract at Riyadh for the supply of 1.25 million tonnes of oil. The agreement is initially for a period of one year and is likely to be renewed next year. According to official sources the shipment of Saudi Arabian crude will commence from this month. With the culmination of this agreement Saudi Arabia will supply 2.65 million tonnes of oil to India. This includes 1.4 million tonnes currently being supplied through Exxon. The resumption of oil supplies from Riyadh is a welcome development indeed since this will result in a sizable saving of foreign exchange for the country. [Text] [Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 13 Jun 81 p 9]

COMMUNISTS IN ANDHRA PRADESH--Hyderabad, June 12 (UNI)--The CPI and the CPM together captured eight out of 13 panchayat samitis in Khammam district, with two results yet to come but in all, the other 21 districts Congress(I) candidates were being returned overwhelmingly. Results from 290 out of the 315 samitis were announced by Thursday night. Samiti presidents, legislators and Parliament members from their respective districts will constitute the electoral colleges for the zilla parishads. On the basis of the Congress(I) strength in the legislature and the samiti results, the Congress(I) is set to capture all the zilla parishads. [Text] [Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 13 Jun 81 p 14]

NEPALESE INFLUX TO DARJEELING--Calcutta, June 12--Exodus of people of Nepalese origin from Sikkim is causing some concern in Darjeeling and other adjacent areas, according to informed sources. It is reported that the Sikkim Government has officially given instructions to the various Government offices to give preference to "sons of the soil" in the matter of employment. Non-Sikkimese employees are being non-officially asked to quit their jobs in Sikkim. It is further understood that already the Nepalese people have been leaving Sikkim and taking their shelter in the hill areas of Darjeeling district. The West Bengal Government is reported to have received a letter from Mrs Renu Leena Subba MLA informing the Government about the increasing influx of Nepalese people into Darjeeling. In Sikkim itself, according to reports, there is considerable tension as a consequence of this "drive against outsiders." [Text] [New Delhi PATRIOT in English 13 Jun 81 p 2]

FERTILIZER PRODUCTION PLANS—Gorakhpur, June 12 (PTI)—Union Minister for Fertilisers and Chemicals P. C. Sethi has said that 10 more bigger fertiliser factories were proposed to be set up in the country during the sixth five year Plan. These four factories would be located in Uttar Pradesh, two each in Maharashtra and Gujarat and one each in Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh, he told newsmen here yesterday. Mr Sethi said the new factories when commissioned would produce 1,350 tonnes of fertilisers a day. The Minister said the country could not achieve self-sufficiency in fertilisers in the near future as its demand was increasing by 9 to 10 per cent annually. He also ruled out the possibility of further hike in petrol prices in the near future and said the Government was trying to increase production of crude oil from Bombay High which might reach 19 million tonnes a year by 1983. The Minister denied that there was any shortage of either petrol or diesel in the country. [Text] [New Delhi PATRIOT in English 13 Jun 81 p 5]

ANDHRA PRADESH GOLD—Calcutta, June 12 (UNI)—The Geological Survey of India (GSI) has located a three-km-long new gold-bearing zone in the Chigargunta-Nandimadugu area of Chittoor district in Andhra Pradesh and hopes that it may be a promising one. The GSI's achievement came at a time when the country's gold deposits at Kolar were depleting. The new gold-bearing zone, delineated during the last field season, is only 30 km south of Kolar gold fields, according to GSI sources here. [Text] [New Delhi PATRIOT in English 13 Jun 81 p 8]

NEHRU UNIVERSITY VICE CHANCELLOR—Dr Y. Nayaddumma took over as new Vice Chancellor of the Jawaharlal Nehru University on Friday. Dr Nayaddumma has been director general of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research. The university was being headed by Acting Vice Chancellor C. J. Mahale since August 1980. [Text] [New Delhi PATRIOT in English 13 Jun 81 p 10]

NAXALITE PANCHAYAT CHIEF—Visakhapatnam, June 13—Miss Bharati Satyam, a confirmed Naxalite activist who was an accused in the Parvatipuram conspiracy case, has won the contest for the presidentship of the Bhadraviri tribal panchayat samithi in Vizianagaram. The youngest of all newly-elected panchayat presidents, she defeated her nearest rival, Mr Addakuta Gundu Naidu, in a direct election. Over 100 extremists from West Bengal, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh were on trial for over five years in the Parvatipuram conspiracy case. Among those accused were top Naxalite leaders like Kanu Sanyal, Soren Bose, Nagabhushanam Patnaik, Rawoof, Bhuvanamohan Patnaik, Ramanareddy, Choudary Tejeswararao and his wife, Sampooramma. The entry of the Naxalite group in the panchayat election fray is considered significant by observers. It is believed that a large section of the Naxalite group in Andhra Pradesh has given up the path of bloodshed and violence as the only means to achieve revolutionary changes in the social set-up. [Text] [Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 14 Jun 81 p 9]

NEWS COVERAGE STUDY—Nainital, June 13—A recent sample survey of leading dailies and small and medium newspapers in the country, conducted by the research section of the Press Council of India has revealed that socio-economic problems received from 0.78% to a little over 1% coverage, reports PTI. Disclosing this at a Press conference here yesterday, Mr Justice A. N. Grover, chairman of the Press Council, said the council had set up a research section primarily to

collect and sift decisions given by Press councils in other countries regarding complaints made to it and to study on an experimental basis trends in journalism and standards of newspapers in selected fields and matters that may be referred to it by council. [Text] [Calcutta THE SUNDAY STATESMAN in English 14 Jun 81 p 6]

MALAPRABHA DAM RENAMED--Belgaum, June 13--The Karnataka Chief Minister, Mr R. Gundu Rao announced on Friday that the Malaprabha dam would hereafter be renamed the "Indira Gandhi Dam." He was dedicating the Malaprabha project at a function held at Navilthirtha in Belgaum district. The Chief Minister also said the reservoir would be called "Renka Sagar" and the Left Bank Canal of the project "Balekundri Kanal." The project when completed will irrigate 24 lakh hectares in the drought prone districts of Dharwar, Bijapur and Belgaum. UNI [Text] [Madras THE HINDU in English 14 Jun 81 p 12]

MOSCOW BOOK FAIR--India will participate in the third international book fair to be held in Moscow from 2 to 3 September this year, reports PTI. In two earlier book fairs in 1977 and 1979 participated by India, contracts were signed by Indian publishers with their Soviet counterparts specifying publication of 20 works of Soviet and Indian authors in the two countries. [Text] [New Delhi PATRIOT in English 14 Jun 81 p 5]

MEGHALAYA BORDER PROTECTION--Shillong, June 13 (PTI)--The Meghalaya Government would determine areas on the Union Territory's 440 km border with Bangladesh where it was necessary to fence by constructing a wall or putting up barbed wire. A six-member committee headed by the State Additional Chief Secretary R. V. Lyndoh, has been formed for taking up the problem which include taking preventive measures against unauthorised entry from across the border, an official release said today. Mr B. C. Sharma, Inspector-General, Border Security Force, North Eastern Region is also a member of the committee, it added. [New Delhi PATRIOT in English 14 Jun 81 p 7]

CUTTACK ELECTION RESULTS--Bhubaneswar, June 14--Mrs Jayanti Patnaik (Congress-I), wife of the chief minister, Mr J. B. Patnaik, has won the Cuttack parliamentary seat by a handsome margin of about 50,000 votes in the by-election held on Friday. She is the first woman candidate to be elected to the Lok Sabha from Orissa. Mrs Patnaik polled 156,877 votes against her closest rival, Mr Rabi Ray's (LD) 197,048 in the six-cornered contest. All the four independents in the field lost their deposits. There has been a drop of about six per cent in the votes polled by the Congress(I) compared with what it obtained in the 1980 Lok Sabha poll. Against this, the opposition's tally has increased by about 11 per cent. The prime minister, Mrs Gandhi, has congratulated the chief minister for their party's stupendous victory in the by-election. [Text] [Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 15 Jun 81 p 1]

OIL, GAS SEARCH IN RAJASTHAN--Jaipur--Efforts to search for oil and natural gas are once again afoot in the Rajasthan desert. According to a report, steps are now under way to resume oil exploration in the Jaisalmer, Bikaner and other areas with the help of a foreign agency. A special survey conducted by Soviet experts some time ago in this region had indicated that Jaisalmer, Bikaner, Barmer, Nagaur and Udaipur had vast potential of oil and natural gas. The

possibilities of striking oil were reexamined technically in the light of similar terrains in the neighbouring countries. It is now felt that there is every chance of striking oil and gas if the drilling in the area is carried out to a depth greater than experimented so far. The search for oil and natural gas in Jaisalmer had started in 1956 and drilling was done in about 16 locations. Except in one place (where also the find was of no consequence), according to the ONGC, there was no trace of oil or gas in the rest of the locations. Subsequently, when the operations were suspended and the structures and equipment were dismantled, there was concern among the people of the State. An assurance was then given by the Petroleum Minister that a fresh survey would be made. [Text] [Madras THE HINDU in English 15 Jun 81 p 10]

ANDHRA PRADESH MINORITIES POSTS--Hyderabad, June 14--The Andhra Pradesh Government today decided to reserve the chairmanship of three zilla parishads--one each in coastal Andhra, Rayalaseema and Telengana--for the Scheduled Castes and of another for the Scheduled Tribes. The Chief Minister, Mr T. Anjiah, told pressmen that the district in each region having the maximum population of Scheduled Castes was likely to be selected for this reservation, but he was unwilling to specify the three districts. One district to be reserved for the Scheduled Tribe can date is also to be announced later. The Cabinet decided to hold elections to chairmanship of zilla parishads in coastal Andhra and Rayalaseema on July 5 and in Telengana on July 9. Fifteen seats in the Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad would be reserved for women, 12 in Hyderabad and two in Secunderabad, at the rate of a minimum of one seat and a maximum of two in each of the Assembly constituencies forming part of the Municipal Corporation. The Chief Minister said the Government would also consider making similar reservation for women in the Corporations of Visakhapatnam and Vijavawada. [Text] [Madras THE HINDU in English 15 Jun 81 p 1]

MORE CONGRESS-U DEFECTORS--Mangalore, June 15--District-level workers of the Congress(U), at a convention here yesterday under the chairmanship of the DCC chief, Mr K. K. Shetty, quit the party and pledged to join the Congress(I). The convention felt that the Congress(U) leadership had failed to convince the masses that the party could exist and grow at the national level. It was convinced that Mrs Indira Gandhi was the only leader who commanded respect both in the country and outside and who could give correct leadership. Among some 70 persons who quit the Congress(U) were the DCC(U) office-bearers, a taluka board president and 15 panchayat chairman. [Text] [Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 16 Jun 81 p 3]

ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF--General K. V. Krishna Rao, the Chief of Army Staff, arrived in Calcutta by a special aircraft of the Indian Air force on Monday morning. This was Gen. Rao's first visit to Calcutta after he took over as the Army chief, Lt.-Gen. A. S. Baidya, GOC-in-C, Eastern Command Maj-Gen. S. S. Pathania, GOC, Bengal Area, and other Army and Government officials received Gen Rao at the airport. A contingent of the Gorkha Rifles, commanded by Major M. L. Chandna, presented General Rao with a guard of honour at the airport. Gen. Rao will leave Calcutta for Jorha on Tuesday morning, on his way to Kohima. He will visit Imphal on Wednesday and leave for Delhi from Bagdogra on Thursday. Later in the day, General Krishna Rao called on the Governor, Mr T. N. Singh, at Raj Bhavan. He also met Mr Jyoti Basu at Writers Building. While addressing the station officers at Fort William, the General Rao said that he would strive to improve the combat efficiency of the Indian Army. Techniques and measures

for this would be adopted soon. He would endeavour to see that the Army was kept in the highest state of preparedness to face any eventuality. [Text] [Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 16 Jun 81 p 1]

MEGHALAYA PROTEST--Shillong, June 15--The Meghalaya Government has lodged a strong protest with Assam about the reported encroachments on its territory. It has pleaded for an amicable settlement of the problem at the earliest. According to official reports, the Assam Government has constructed a forest check-post and a concrete building "illegally" felled trees in the disputed areas. The Meghalaya Government has drawn the attention of the Assam Chief Minister, Mrs Anwara Taimur to the unauthorised activities of the Assam Forest Department. It has asked that the status quo be maintained and that nothing be done to disturb the peace. It has also pointed out that such activities go against the spirit of the agreement between the two States in 1979. [Text] [Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 16 Jun 81 p 7]

FERTILIZER CONSUMPTION EFFORTS--A total of 65 districts in the country have been identified for special efforts to boost fertiliser consumption this year, reports UNI. These districts--15 in the south, 23 in the west, 12 in the east and 15 in the north--are those where fertiliser consumption is at present low, although they have good irrigation facilities of assured rainfall. The districts were identified as part of the strategy to step up fertiliser consumption in terms of nutrients to 6.6 million tonnes this year about one million tonnes more than in 1980-81. The strategy was chalked out at a meeting held in the Ministry of Agriculture with representatives of State Governments and fertiliser manufacturers. The meeting noted the regional disparities in fertiliser consumption. The consensus was that while there should be no slackening of efforts in the districts where fertiliser consumption is high, special efforts should be made in low-consumption areas having good irrigation potential. [Text] [New Delhi PATRIOT in English 16 Jun 81 p 5]

GANDHI TRAVEL PLANS--New Delhi, June 16--The Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi will attend the wedding of Prince Charles with Lady Diana in London on July 29 at the invitation of the Buckingham Palace. Mrs Gandhi will utilise the visit for an exchange of views on various global and bilateral issues with British leaders and other foreign dignitaries including the U.S. President, Mr Ronald Reagan attending the wedding.--UNI [Text] [Madras THE HINDU in English 17 Jun 81 p 9]

F-16 'FAR SUPERIOR' TO JAGUAR--The acquisition of F-16 gives the Pakistan Air Force a far superior strike capability, and in this context, the Indian Air Force's search for a suitable interceptor aircraft assumes immediate relevance, reports UNI. Informed sources say that F-16 is "far superior" to the deep-strike, low flying Jaguar, in service with the Indian Air Force. The Indian Air Force has been looking for an interceptor to match the F-16. Ultimately, the choice may narrow down to few interceptors including Mirage-2000, now under development in France. The versatility of F-16 was proved when the Israeli Air Force blasted the Iraqi nuclear reactor after flying low for more than 1000 kilometres over hostile territory. F-16 in all aspects increase the threat to high value military targets like airfields, ammunition dumps and vital telecommunication links.

Available reports suggest that Pakistan may ask for four squadrons of F-16 aircraft even though the initial offer is for only 15 aircraft. Four squadrons will cost about 2.6 billion dollars, including equipment. [Text] [New Delhi PATRIOT in English 18 Jun 81 p 7]

TOBACCO TO PRC--An Indian company has signed agreement with China to sell 10,000 tonnes of tobacco before the year end. The agreement is worth Rs 20 crores in foreign exchange. During his visit to Beijing to finalise the agreement, Mr Maddi Lakshmaiah told PTI that because of this offtake by China "we find there is not much of tobacco in India." This year alone China which produces eight times more tobacco than India would be importing Rs 30 crore worth of Indian tobacco. The price of tobacco being exported to China varies from Rs 5 to Rs 22 per kilogram, depending on the grade. There are about 15 grades of tobacco. China has been mainly buying the higher grade of tobacco, he said. It is presumed China is buying Indian tobacco to step up its cigarette exports. [Excerpts] [New Delhi PATRIOT in English 18 Jun 81 p 5]

NEW CABINET SECRETARY--New Delhi, June 18 (UNI)--Mr Satish Chandran, an adviser in the planning commission, has been appointed officer on special duty in the cabinet secretariat in the rank of additional secretary to the government of India. The appointment will take effect from the date Mr Satish Chandran assumes the new office. [Text] [Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 19 Jun 81 p 6]

CSO: 4220/7073

LT GEN HIMAWAN SUTANTO—TWICE DIRECTOR OF COMBINED ARMED FORCES EXERCISES

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 24 May 81 pp 1, 6

[Text] "Perhaps people regard the 1st Indonesian Armed Forces Exercise as more 'crucial' in the sense of difficult or complicated than the 2nd Indonesian Armed Forces Exercise of 1981. However, truly more 'crucial' in terms of its preparations was the 2nd Indonesian Armed Forces Exercise, for in the 2nd Armed Forces Exercise people began to think. Indeed, it is time they should have to think far ahead to the 3rd Armed Forces Exercise and so on," said Lt Gen Himawan Soetanto (50 years old) in a conversation with a KOMPAS representative after the completion of the 1981 Indonesian Armed Forces Exercise, which was held in eastern Indonesia.

Born in Magetan, East Java, and long assigned to duty in West Java, he has twice been director of Indonesian Armed Forces Joint Exercises. The large-scale Joint Exercises have only been held twice up to the present. The first exercise, held in 1980, took place in the Riau Archipelago.

In dealing with these "crucial" matters, according to Himawan Soetanto, it is necessary to have personal contact with all persons involved. To do this you have to talk to people here and there. It was only 6 months after receiving the order from the minister of defense and security that a plan had been prepared which began to take more concrete form.

What did he do after receiving the assignment to conduct the exercise from Minister of Defense and Security M Jusuf? Himawan Soetanto replied, "After receiving the order I had to analyze what the leaders desired and what they hoped for when they gave me this mission," he said. "Thus, the first step was to analyze the basic task which had been given me. Then I tried to compile a sketch embodying the thinking of the staff of the National Strategic Command (the executive agency for the Indonesian Armed Forces Joint Exercise), in order to set out a basic plan. For we cannot free ourselves from our primary commands, including the Armed Forces Staff College and the Armed Forces High Command in order to develop plans which are more concrete. It may be said that it is this circumstance which is 'the most crucial.' You have to come with the right arguments and have an idea of how to convince others," said the three-star general.

Indeed, there is a great deal of preparatory work which must be accomplished. This includes convincing "everyone that we really need accuracy and precision in thought." In facing up to such difficult tasks Himawan Soetanto is always reminded of a

Chinese philosopher of about the year 500 B C, named Sun Tzu. This philosopher once said, "To understand is hard. But once one understands, action is easy."

Compared with the last Joint Exercise, the Indonesian Armed Forces Joint Exercise of 1981 as a matter of logistics attracted the highest attention. "In the past," said an alumnus of the Military Academy, "we always regarded logistics as an easy matter which would go along by itself. Discussions always involved only the operations sector. However, in the 1981 Joint Exercise there were about 35,000 personnel taking part. We raised logistics questions from second priority to first priority, having the same importance as operations. As a result it may be said that in the exercise there were no problems which arose, caused by logistics or communications problems."

A number of cargo ships belonging to PT Pelni were mobilized for the joint exercise to help in the field of transportation and logistics. To illustrate the importance of logistics, another high-ranking officer gave the following, historical example. If logistical support which should have been available to the troops of the western allies had not delayed their arrival in Berlin, today we would not see two Berlin's, West and East. The movement of the troops was delayed by logistics, and a part of Berlin was immediately occupied by the Soviet Union."

Military Career

Himawan Soetanto began his career as a member of the Students' Army in Surabaya at the beginning of the Indonesian revolution. In this connection he had occasion to take part in several clashes at that time. He was involved in lowering the Dutch flag at the Oranje Hotel in Surabaya and also was engaged in combat against the Japanese and British troops. When he completed his training as an officer in 1946, with the rank of second lieutenant, he was assigned to duty in Regiment III which was led by the late Kertarto. When he entered the regiment, Himawan was greeted by Kertarto with the comment, "It would be better for you just to go into the Military Academy. Finish up your studies."

Although the Academy had already been functioning for a few months, Himawan took the entrance examination. He passed it, and his rank went down from second lieutenant to cadet corporal.

He graduated from the Academy in 1948. His friends who graduated in the same year all have the rank of lieutenant general and are commanders of Defense Areas, including Lt Gen Soesilo Soedarman (commander of Defense Area I), Lt Gen Wijogo (commander of Defense Area II), Lt Gen Seno Hartono (commander of Defense Area IV), and Himawan Soetanto himself who is commander of Defense Area III. Other friends from his class at the Military Academy include Prof Soebroto (now minister of mining and energy), Lt Gen Julius Henuhili (commanding general of the Indonesian Armed Forces Academy), Maj Gen Ismail Saleh (commander of Military Region VII/Diponegoro).

Himawan Soetanto was supposed to be assigned to the artillery in East Java after he graduated from the Academy. However, suddenly the 2nd Dutch Police Action occurred, and he was ordered to join Headquarters, Java Command, with the group led by Lieutenant Colonel Bratamenggala, which was moving to West Java. He took part in

the well-known "Long March" of that unit. Later he became a platoon commander in the "Nasuhi Battalion" in North Ciamis. After taking part in operations against the Darul Islam and the APRA [Westerling Affair], in mid-1950 he and his company were transferred to Bangka, Sumatra. Several military units which were there, including former Netherlands Indies units, were later joined together into one battalion led by Captain Solihin (he presently has an office in the presidential palace as secretary for control of development operations). While in that battalion he took part in military operations in West Java. Then he was moved (in 1954) to the Tanjungkarang Regiment as operations officer, where he again served under Lieutenant Colonel Kertarto, who was commander of the regiment.

In 1957 he was transferred to the National Military Academy [AMN], which was being reopened, and he served as commander of the Cadet Corps. Among the cadets who served under him at the time who now have important positions are Brigadier General Sugiharto (commander of Military Region XIV/Hasanuddin), Brigadier General Edi Sudradjat (commander of Military Region II/Bukit Barisan), and Colonel Sembiring, chief of staff of Military Region XIII/Merdeka. After assignments to other places, he returned to duty at Magelang (1970-1972) as deputy governor of the Military Academy in charge of operations and training in the general and Army section, under Sarwo Edhie. He later attended a military school in the U.S. (1959), subsequently serving as operations officer in United Nations Headquarters in the Congo (1960), when the Indonesian contingent was led by Solichin. After taking part in further military operations against the Darul Islam in West Java and serving in Operation Trikora [West New Guinea campaign], Himawan Soetanto and Battalion 330/Kujang of the "Siliwangi Division" were assigned to operations against the Darul Islam in South Sulawesi in 1964. His commander at that time was Col M Jusuf, now minister of defense and security and commander of the Armed Forces.

Thus, for Himawan Soetanto, who is now assigned as commander of Defense Area III/Sulawesi, the region is not new to him. His present commander, General M Jusuf, is also not a new acquaintance.

As commander of Battalion 330/Kujang Maj Himawan Soetanto had to carry out the basic orders of President Soekarno, who had stated that before 17 August 1964 Kahar Muzakar [Darul Islam leader in South Sulawesi] was to be brought in, dead or alive. However, while serving in South Sulawesi at the time, it cannot be forgotten that the "Pinrang Affair" occurred on 4 April 1964. This involved the attempted assassination of the commander of Military Region XIV/Hasanuddin, Col M Jusuf, by Andi Selle, commander of Battalion 710.

Andi Selle, at the time, indeed had power, but it was not known what his objectives were. This caused an interruption in the concentration of forces to wipe out the Kahar Mizakar gang. The troops of Battalion 330 were sent to Gunung Latimodjong, because it was reported that Kahar Muzakar forces were concentrated there. On 2 April 1964 Colonel Jusuf visited the headquarters of Battalion 330 in Enrekang, in the interior of South Sulawesi, and told Maj Himawan Soetanto about his plan to meet Andi Selle in Pinrang. However, Andi Selle did not go there for discussions, as planned. Instead, the vehicle of his commander was ambushed. Two middle-ranking officers with him at the time were killed, although the commander, Col M Jusuf, came safely out of the attempted murder. In less than one month the

headquarters of Andi Selle in Polewali were destroyed by Battalion 330/Kujang, while Battalion 710 was neutralized, and Andi Selle was killed.

For successfully carrying out his duties in South Sulawesi Himawan Soetanto was given a field promotion to lieutenant colonel. The post of commander of Battalion 330 was then turned over to his deputy, Major Yogie, who now is commander of Military Region VI/Siliwangi. He subsequently held a number of posts, including that of commander of Brigade XVII/Kujang, commander of Military Region IV/Sriwijaya in South Sumatra, commander of the Army Strategic Corps [KOSTRAD], commander of Military Region VI/Siliwangi, commander of the National Strategic Command [KOSTRANAS], and currently commander of Defense Area III.

"What is the way to be a good commander," a KOMPAS reporter once asked Himawan Soetanto, who had held many posts as a commander, beginning with a platoon and up to the present. "Indeed, my opinion always has been that a soldier (meaning an enlisted man—Editor) is your closest assistant," he answered. "You become an officer because of your soldiers. Don't demand loyalty from your soldiers. Rather, you must be loyal to them. There must be a mutual loyalty."

Himawan Soetanto said that under operational conditions success in performing one's mission depends to a large extent on your quality as a leader. Success means minimizing as much as possible the casualties among your troops. As a commander, don't base your orders on your authority but rather on your abilities. In that way you will really obtain obedience and straightforward loyalty from your subordinates.

Himawan Soetanto continued, saying that on every occasion always try to improve yourself, both mentally, physically, as well as in terms of knowledge. We must always be in good physical condition, able to study on our own, read and add to our knowledge, he added.

What Himawan Soetanto said had indeed once been written by Sun Tzu: consider your soldiers to be your own children. Thus, they will follow you to the ends of the earth. And if you treat them as your own beloved children, they will be loyal to you until death.

Himawan Soetanto was married to Ratna Puri in 1956. They have 4 children. The eldest is Purwanto Indrawan (a student at the Faculty of Agriculture of Pajajaran University in Bandung), followed by Dwi Prihatin Indriani (a fourth-year anthropology student at Pajajaran University), Tri Susanti Indrayani (a second-year student in the Faculty of Dentistry at Pajajaran University), and the youngest, Sationo Indrakusuma, a second-year student in senior high school.

5170
CSO: 8127/1400

COURT FINDS INDONESIA GUILTY OF GENOCIDE IN EAST TIMOR

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 26 Jun 81 p 12

[Text] Lisbon--Indonesia's invasion and military occupation of East Timor was condemned here by the Permanent People's Court. The court also charged the U.S. administration with complicity.

In a statement released yesterday during a press conference, Indonesia's intervention in the neighboring territory of East Timor was called an act of aggression and counter to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, of violating their right to self-determination.

The document also condemns the United States for its involvement in the conflict, since without massive U.S. military support it would be difficult for the Indonesian army to maintain its occupation of East Timor.

Meeting in this capital last weekend, the Permanent People's Court examined various evidence and testimony regarding Indonesia's invasion and occupation of East Timor after 7 December 1975.

The statement adds that, according to the court, there are political, ideological and strategic reasons for the United States' collusion with Indonesia.

In addition to these motives, the statement continues, there is Washington's foreign policy, which subordinates the rights of other peoples to its imperialist interests.

The court stressed that all the governments or organizations that give aid to the Indonesian authorities are also guilty of complicity and aggression.

The court also found that the juridical system which East Timor has had since its declaration of independence on 23 November 1975 is legitimate.

The document charges Indonesia with genocide, in that it has sought to destroy the identity of the Timorians and has seriously and repeatedly violated the laws and customs of war.

BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION ON INDONESIAN PERSONALITIES

[Unless otherwise noted, the following information on Indonesian personalities has been extracted from Indonesian language sources published in Jakarta.]

COL (NAVY) H J WAGIMAN--The post of chief of staff of Naval Region 3 has been turned over from the incumbent, Brigadier General (Marines) Santoso to his replacement, Col (Navy) H J Wagiman. Col H J Wagiman graduated from the Navy Section of AKABRI in 1959. Since his graduation he has spent nearly all of his period of service assigned to the Indonesian fleet, both as commander of a ship, a unit commander, and commander of the Fleet Training Command [Dan KOLATARMA]. He also served as a squadron commander. His experience abroad included attendance at a navy school in the Soviet Union for 2 years and in Korea (sic; probably North Korea). He graduated from the Indonesian Armed Forces Joint Staff and Command School in 1976. [Excerpts] [Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 20 May 81 p 6]

COL HENRY SANTOSO--Army Chief of Staff General Poniman attended the change of command ceremony in Balikpapan [East Kalimantan] on Tuesday [19 May] at which the incumbent commander of Military Region IX/Mulawarman, Brigadier General Moergito, was replaced by Col (Infantry) Henry Santoso. Brigadier Moergito also turned over his offices as chief of the Special Branch, commander of the Security and Order Command in East Kalimantan, and chairman of the Regional Civil Function Council [Dewan Kekarya-an Daerah] to Colonel Henry Santoso. General Moergito had only served for 8 months as commander of Military Region IX because he was transferred to be commander of Military Region VIII/Brawijaya, replacing Lieutenant General Witarmin. Col Henry Santoso had previously served as commander of Regiment 084 (Surabaya) in Military Region VIII. He is known as a very popular commander in Surabaya. [Excerpt] [Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 21 May 81 pp 1, 8]

COL (NAVY) H J WAGIMAN--The post of chief of staff of Naval Region 3 was transferred from Brigadier General (Marine Corps) Santoso to his replacement, Col (Navy) H J Wagiman. The ceremony took place on Saturday [16 May], witnessed by the commander of Naval Region 3/Jakarta, Rear Admiral Kunto Wibisono. Col H J Wagiman graduated from the Navy Section of AKABRI in 1959. He has commanded a ship and a squadron. Overseas he attended a school in the Soviet Union for 2 years and also spent 2 years in Korea. He completed his training at the Indonesian Armed Forces Staff and Command School in 1976. [Text] [Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 18 May 81 p 9]

BRIG GEN EDY SUDRADJAT--The brigadier general with the sweeping mustache who stands 1.74 m tall seemed to bristle on the outside. His dark brown skin with wound scars on his forehead added to the appearance of this high-ranking officer who had the bearing appropriate to a commander. What was certain was that he had worn the shoulder straps of a commander on 3 occasions. The first time was as commander of the Airborne Combat Command of Infantry Brigades 17 and 18 of the Army Strategic Corps. The second time was as commander of the Joint Task Force Command for the recently concluded Indonesian Armed Forces Joint Exercises for 1981. The officer, Brig Gen Edy Sudradjat, has just assumed command of Military Region II/Bukit Barisan. Looking over his previous assignments, one could draw the conclusion that he is a soldier full of dedication and achievement. On several occasions since he graduated from the National Military Academy he has been declared to be "the best" in his class. An officer in the Army Strategic Corps mentioned two achievements in his career which stand out. He graduated with the highest grades in the National Military Academy class of 1960. He achieved the same thing in the National Defense Institute course in 1980. Brig Gen Edy Sudradjat (born 22 April 1938 in Jambi) is not just a soldier on the outside. In his daily relations with his troops he displays an informal, intimate manner, says Serma Noor Kasan at the headquarters of the Airborne Command in Cilodong. When he was commander of the airborne troops, the general with the sweeping mustache was active in sports such as soccer, volleyball, tennis, and marksmanship. He was not just a spectator but took part in these sports. It was the same way in training. He did not just give orders but showed a clear example to his troops. Brig Gen Edy Sudradjat comes from a large family of 15 brothers and sisters. "However, now there are only 14 of us remaining, because the next to the youngest died when he was less than one year old," he said to the HARIAN UMUM AB representative at Cilodong, Bogor, a few days ago. His father, the late R Momon Wirakusumah, was a teacher, and his mother, R Ratnaningsih, still lives in Bandung. As the son of a teacher Edy Sudradjat and his brothers and sisters were provided with an education full of discipline. Combining discipline and good fun with a life spent in the open led to his wish to enter the Army. As it developed later, he grew as a soldier who was firm of purpose and met with great success in his career. Although he did not live in an atmosphere of want when he was a child, he was always taught by his parents to appreciate the various levels of life in society. As a result, he was not ashamed to peddle fried bananas around his neighborhood, which had been prepared by his grandmother. Not infrequently, in carrying on "his mission" as a seller of fried bananas, he was forced to fight with naughty boys who bothered him. It seems that, since he was a child, his circumstances which were full of discipline and challenge made him grow to be the big man he is today. "For parents to teach their children about the different levels of life is not easy," he says. He gave the following example: 4 sons and daughters were once intentionally provided with very small portions of food. One of the children asked his mother why they were given so little food. His mother, Mrs Lulu Lugiatl (she remarried in 1965), looked to their father to answer. He said, "When your father was as old as you, one egg was divided into 4 portions, not one egg for each one, like now." What was the reaction of the child? "But that was different. Then you weren't the son of a teacher. I am not the son of a military commander," he said. However, although it was difficult to teach the children about the different levels of life, for his parents this was felt to be a matter of duty which could not be avoided. Brig Gen Edy Sudradjat, who is now commander of Military Region II/Bukit Barisan, says that he is very glad

that almost all his brothers and sisters now live well, thanks to their being taught by their parents in a disciplined and wise but also humane manner. The youngest child in the family, Agus, has just graduated with an engineering degree from Bandung Technological Institute. [Text] [Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 21 May 81 pp 1, 8]

LT COL TJETJE KOMALA—The post of assistant chief of staff for personnel in Naval Region 4 was recently transferred by Col (Navy) Boedi Soebagjo, who had held the post for 2 years, to Lt Col (Navy) Tjetje Komala, who for the present continues to serve also as chief of the Personnel Administrative Service in Naval Region 4. The assistant chief of staff for plans in Naval Region 4, Col (Navy) I S Suwelo, who has held the position for about 2 years, has transferred his duties to Col (Navy) Boedi Soebagjo, while Col (Navy) I S Suwelo will subsequently receive a new post as chief of the Construction Supervisory Unit in Naval Region 4. [Excerpts] [Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 19 May 81 p 6] 5170

CSO: 4213/80

'MASHRIQ' EDITORIAL CALLS FOR NATIONAL UNITY

GF131632 Karachi MASHRIQ in Urdu 6 Jul 81 p 3

[Editorial: "The Shortsightedness of the Political Parties"]

[Text] Following an agreement between the Muslim League, the "Pagara Group" and the Jamiat-e Ulema-e Islam on a five-point program, efforts over the past few months to unite the three factions of the Muslim League and other religious parties have been unsuccessful. This has become readily apparent over the past few days. The Muslim League, "Pagara Group" and Jamiat-e Ulema-e Islam had agreed that the common views achieved by them should be spread to other parties with similar ideologies so all parties adhering to the ideology of Islam and Pakistan could--in the greater interest of national unity--be unified.

During this period, some of the leading and active elements of the Muslim League repeatedly spread the good news that the three diverse factions of their party would soon be united. However, the situation that has emerged is such that the Muslim League's "Khawaja Khairuddin Group" and the Muslim League's "Qayyum Group" have plainly ruled out unity with the "Pagara Group." The reason for this seems to be that, from its very inception, the division within the Muslim League had developed due to personal differences in the leadership. This enmity still endures, and the old political rivalries are still alive. Unity with the "Khawaja Khairuddin Group" had always been less possible, because this faction of the Muslim League had from a very early date joined the MRD (Movement for the Restoration of Democracy). However, Khan Qayyum Khan, [head of the Muslim League's Qayyum Group], has also refused to repeat the experiment of unification.

On the other hand, now that Maulana Ahmad Shah Nurani has returned home from a worldwide teaching tour and has announced that there can be no question of unification between the Jamat-e Islami and the Jamiat-e Ulema-e Islam, he has altered the entire situation. According to Maulana Nurani, he made this statement because these parties had opposed Pakistan and the Qaid-e Azam [the founder of Pakistan] in the days of the Pakistan movement.

Under present conditions it is not proper to recall past differences, and these differences should not be allowed to get in the way of national unity. The second reason against such an attitude is that after the founding of Pakistan a party should be judged according to its attachment to the ideology of Pakistan and how attached it is to Pakistan itself. Finally, if greater national unity is to be attained total unanimity among the various political elements is vital.

It is difficult to understand why Maulana Nurani talks about the need for calling a round table conference of all political parties in the greater interest of the national unity but is not ready to shake hands with those religious parties with whom he was associated in the Pakistan national unification movement. Another strange thing is that although the party of Pir Pagara (head of the Pagara faction of the Muslim League) has been talking about unification once again, Maulana Nurani has ruled out any possibility of unification. It looks as if--in the interest of political and national unity--there is little unanimity among the parties that have in fact agreed to a five-point formula. On the face of it, it seems that neither Maulana Nurani nor the Muslim League leadership can rise above their personal and group rivalries.

We are not concerned with what is taking place among the various political parties and what political shape these rivalries are going to take in the future. Under the present circumstances it is certain that the Muslim League's "Pagara Group" and the Jamiat-e Ulama-e Islam have started an August movement to unite similar elements in the country and that their effort has been welcomed by the general public for the sole reason that it will help strengthen national unity. However, the personal and group rivalries of the politicians have let the people down again. In our view, all parties believing in Islam and the ideology of Pakistan should realize the geographical and political changes that have occurred in this region and are threatening our national existence and our basic ideology. They should work to establish national unity in order to face these threats. If the political parties really want to play a role in bringing about national unity they must forget their past personal and group rivalries and demonstrate far-sightedness and generosity.

CSO: 4203/97

KARACHI PAPER INTERVIEWS MUSLIM LEAGUE LEADER

GF231145 Karachi JANG in Urdu 18 Jul 81 p 1

[Report on interview with Chaudury Zahur Ilahi, a leader of the defunct Muslim League, by JANG correspondent Ariful Haq Arif in Karachi on 17 July]

[Excerpts] Karachi, 17 July--Our special correspondent Ariful Haq Arif (chief reporter) reports that the central figure of the defunct Muslim League, [Chaudury Zahur Ilahi], has said that the leaders of the Muslim League are not sincere in their efforts to unify the party. Ilahi said: "I have, on my return from London, briefly met with Khan Qayyum Khan, Khwaja Khairuddin and Hazrat Pir Sahib Pagara. After meeting all these respectable leaders, I have come to the conclusion that none of them really wants to unite the three factions of the Muslim League. I can say with conviction that as far as unity among the leaders is concerned there is virtually no chance."

Chaudury Zahur Ilahi said this to the JANG reporter in a special interview before leaving for Lahore. During the interview he also said: "I might as well venture to state that the desire for reunifying the Muslim League only exists in the minds of its workers and sympathizers. Its leaders are totally devoid of this desire."

Answering a question on his recent meeting with Pagara, Zahur Ilahi said that because he was out of the country for some time he would have to discuss matters in detail with the Pir Sahib of Pagara, but that he believed that Pir Sahib Pagara is against any confrontation with the present government. As far as he himself is concerned, he believes in cooperating with the sincere efforts of Gen Ziaul Haq for the solidarity and integrity of the country.

CSA: 4203/97

PARTY FACTIONS, SQUABBLES 'PREVENT NATION'S POLITICAL PROGRESS

Lahore VIEWPOINT in English 9 Jul 81 pp 7-8

[Column "Between the Lines": "Of Defunctiveness"]

[Text] ALL political parties are defunct, but some seem to be less defunct than others. And depending on what they have to say, the less-defunct political parties manage to compete for newspaper headlines with reports of murder and mayhem.

Among this category, the defunct Pagara Muslim League has apparently elbowed out the defunct Jamaat, and the former's meetings, usually meal-time gatherings, are regularly noted by the Press. Lately, the defunct Jamiat-e-Ulema-e-Pakistan, having joined the two-party Pagara bandwagon, has begun to receive its share of publicity and get its share of the credit or blame for trying, but not succeeding, in putting together a formidable Right-wing alliance. Maulana Noorani, just returned from a global tablighi tour, has started to give attention to the political heathens inside and around his camp. Denying any intent to resign from the defunct JUP's Presidentship, he persuaded his Party Council to weed out persons not willing to swear fealty to his regimen. And, as if to ensure that his majority group is not converted into a minority, he said confidently that the alliance would grow and prosper, in view of the condition precedent laid down by

him that the Muslim League will not accept offices under present conditions. He has also stated categorically that the Jamaat will not be invited to join the alliance, although the Jamaat Chief had made it abundantly clear that he was in no mood to do so, and he forecast that other Right-wing groups would soon forsake the MRD.

Divisive disruption

Surveying the defunct political scene, a major factor making for increased political confusion is that most of Pakistan's political parties are split into factions and groups. The Muslim League, always in the lead in such matters, has more than three wings, and, despite much fraternisation before and after the platinum jubilee celebrations, it remains divided. Its new ally, the JUP, will probably foster at least two groups, because the expulsions executed recently have been contested as being illegal. The JUI is also split down the middle. The NAP broke up some time ago, and its two factions now go under separate names. The Jamaat, despite its discipline and other special advantages which prevent its break-up, is reported to be divided into two groups (owing allegiance to the Lahore

and Karachi leadership) which have disparate approaches to the current situation. Many PPP stalwarts have left the defunct party; they have either formally set up new parties or organised informal groups, waiting to see which way the wind will blow more strongly. Even the Tehrik has at least one faction claiming to be the real Tehrik. The Left is equally splintered. Attempts over recent years to form a united party or front, based on a common programme, have more or less failed, and each small group maintains its separate name and, what is perhaps considered more important, its separate list of office-bearers. Whether these divisions and sub-divisions result from personal or serious ideological differences, the fact is obvious that the country's political parties cannot play an effective role either in the transition towards the return of democracy or afterwards, if they are unable to overcome their present state of divisive disruption.

Political fatwas

Another development, which can only be viewed with dismay, is that the style of politicking initiated by Pakistan's first Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan has been revived over recent months. More and more, we hear of likely political allies being described as patriotic and, impliedly if not always directly, political opponents being dubbed as being unpatriotic. Even the Jamaat, which has itself been the target of political fatwas, and was once even banned because its allegiance to Pakistan was in doubt, has gone along with this line. For example, along with some others, Jamaat Amir Tufail Mohammad has suggested

that the ban on political activity should be lifted—at least in the case of patriotic parties. Since no other definition of a patriotic party is readily available—except that in the last analysis public

support or its lack can decide the issue—, it is suggested that those parties who had once obtained registration, or are qualified and willing to do so now, should be exempted from the prevailing ban. Where will this take us?

The patriots

Looking back over Pakistan's shadowed political history, no objective survey can overlook the fact that those who claim a monopoly of patriotism are those who were either opposed to the creation of Pakistan or who, having ridden to power, conducted the country's affairs in a manner that Pakistan has lived in a state of permanent crisis and political chaos. The claim that patriotism is limited to their ilk is not accepted by most people, and still less their right to decide which parties should be allowed to enter the political arena. This right belongs to the people.

Taking a long-term view—and since no general election is in the offing only such a view is relevant—, Pakistan's political leaders must realise that the search for short-cuts to power by sacrificing universally-accepted democratic principles serves no purpose. And even if it does bring a swing into the corridors of power, the change in their fortunes is neither durable nor can it allow the people elevated to gain their political objectives. Intolerance and fatwa-mongering have always been the bane of Pakistani politics—harbingers of political anarchy. One has only to look at neighbouring Iran to realise that if democracy is to succeed, it must be governed by democratic norms.

Stagnant cess-pool

Already over the last thirty-four years, name-calling and mud-slinging have helped to

keep Pakistan in a political bog. With the political mainstream diverted in various ways, the stagnant cess-pool has prevented all political progress. If we are to emerge from the slime, this situation must be remedied—through a united effort to cleanse the country's political life by reviving democratic values, honesty and integrity.

CSO: 4220/358

SHAHI'S SPEECH ON RENEWAL OF U. S. RELATIONS EXAMINED

Lahore VIEWPOINT in English 9 Jul 81 pp 9, 14

["Lahore Diary" column by Hussain Naqi: "Shahi Wins the Trophy"]

[Text] LAHORITES seem to have an eye for, you know, Pakistan's Foreign Minister. Those who responded to the come-one-come-all call of the CPNE, could see a not-so-shy Agha Shahi swarmed, in fact mobbed, by admirers, autograph hunters!

Agha Shahi acknowledged the rapt attention he received during his 75-minute marathon address, which covered many aspects of the evening's subject: "Whether the renewal of American connection was conducive to national interest". The Foreign Minister also demonstrated his capacity for rhetoric and skill in dramatics. He lifted the trophy amongst such eminent speakers as Mian Tufail Mohammad; Maulana Abdus Sattar Niazi, Rana Iqbal Ahmad Khan, Mr. S. M. Zafar, Mian Arshad Hussain, Dr. Javed Iqbal, Mr. Zakiuddin Pal and, last but not the least, Mr. Z. A. Suleri, the Organiser and CPNE President who also chaired the evening's proceedings, introduced both the topic and the Foreign Minister, Agha Shahi.

Candid at times

A career bureaucrat turned diplomat, Agha Shahi, at times, was also plain and candid. He started with a straight admission that he did not have the answers

to all questions raised by various speakers. He also made it plain that the renewed connection may be disconnected by the U.S. Congress when it meets in October 1982. Till then, however, we can shop at American arsenals. (Mind you, readers, it is not like "loot sales" organised by the producers of Hijack jeans). You have to pay through your nose. Yes, almost literally, 900 million dollars for the needed F-16 alone! But, that is the price Pakistan should pay if it has to acquire a "deterrent defence capability", capacity that will convince our adversary that there would be "no walk-over", as Agha Shahi put it.

The choice of weapon, he explained, could only be of the service chief's and F-16, thus, is Air Marshal Anwar Shamim's choice. No doubt, the weapon is efficient, for howsoever reprehensible the Israeli attack on the Iraqi nuclear installation be, its efficacy was a proven fact.

Relevant questions

Even though the evening's speakers did not give their own verdict on the question if the renewal of U.S. connection was conducive to national interest, they asked questions, some very relevant ones about the supply of

spares.

For, while Agha Shahi was correct in saying that there was no bar on purchases before the deal went for U.S. Congress approval i.e. from some time now till October 1982, the deal involving millions of dollars for a couple of F-16 squadrons did require evaluation (with regard to the availability of its spares in case Congress put conditions as Agha Shahi put it, that would not be acceptable to Pakistan).

Similarly, for the short term, Agha Shahi's logic, keeping in view Pakistani forces being tuned to a U.S. weapon system, holds good, but knowing the U.S. Congress susceptibilities, and the firm declaration that Shahi made about Pakistan's refusal to be a part of 'consensus' (envisaged between Israel, Egypt besides Pakistan and a couple of other countries), the speakers worry seemed quite well founded. Agha Shahi's caution that saying 'one thing to one, another to the other' would bring only harm to Pakistan was also true. The Foreign Minister seemed to have been attracted by the observations made by Mr. Iqbal Ahmad Khan, an advocate leader of the defunct PML and PNA, who was the solitary speaker to have answered the query (Is the renewal of U.S. connection in Pakistan's national interest?) in the affirmative.

Mr. Iqbal Ahmad Khan, referring to Quaid-e-Azam's interview to the Voice of America, concluded that the Quaid was for a tilt towards the U.S. He viewed Khan Liaquat Ali Khan's preference to visiting USA instead of obliging the Soviet Union, which had extended the invitation first, in the same perspective.

Mr. Iqbal Khan carried the argument further by ascribing to the Quaid's vision, that successfully led the Indian Muslims' struggle for the achievement of Pakistan, to inspire the Central Asian Muslims for their freedom. Agha Shahi, however, avoided

comment on this version 'of the Quaid's vision'!

Mian Tufail Mohammad of the Jamaat-e-Islami was the speaker most outspoken in his thankfulness for the U.S.-Pakistan ties of the era 1954-65. Mian Arshad Hussain also attributed the Indus Basin Waters Treaty, and passage of a resolution by the U.N. calling for a plebiscite in Kashmir, as the then indirect benefits of U.S.-Pak treaties. For Iqbal Ahmad Khan, as I mentioned earlier, it was all so very good and shall be so in future too. But, Agha Shahi was clear about that type of relations and reminded them of the then Soviet Premier Khrushchev's warning of wiping-out Peshawar where lay the U.S. base "Badaber".

Twice, at least, he enumerated Pakistan's basic foreign policy postulates: non-alignment; OIC bond; refusal to be a conduit for arms to Afghans fighting against the Kabul regime; negotiated, honourable, political settlement of the Afghan issue; keeping Indian Ocean a zone of peace and Gulf security to be responsibility of Gulf countries alone; opposition to stationing of Rapid Deployment Force in the area; refusal to be part of consensus (Israel, Egypt, etc.); support to Iran's Islamic revolution; support to Palestinian people's self-determination; support for Israeli withdrawal from all Arab territories especially from the Holy City of Jerusalem; non-acceptance of Indian hegemony or predominance, non-provision of bases to any

All these measures (taxes minus rebates) give an additional amount of over Rs. 6.2 million which reduces the revenue deficit of about Rs. 10.2 million to about Rs. 4 million. The deficit is intended to be covered by improving recovery of dues which are now about Rs. 50 million.

According to the budget estimates, the total development (ADP) budget involves an allocation of about 980 million from

the Federal Government, 34 million of which will be used in the social sector. In the development budget, emphasis is on the completion of on-going schemes involving about Rs. 600 million.

In the revenue budget, the total expenditures are estimated at Rs 2390.2 million. But a cut of

over 3 per cent has been proposed in the administration which will reduce the expenditure to Rs. 2,301.9 million. The total revenue is estimated at Rs. 2,300.7 million. The revenue includes provincial revenue of Rs. 431.03 million, share in the Federal taxes amounting to Rs. 1203 million.

CSO: 4220/358

NOORANI RULES OUT ALLIANCE WITH JAMAAT-I-ISLAMI

Lahore VIEWPOINT in English 9 Jul 61 p 11

[Text]

MAULANA Shah Ahmad Noorani, the President of the defunct Jamiat Ulema-i-Pakistan, has totally ruled out any possibility of inviting the Jamaat-i-Islami (defunct) to join the two-party PML-JUP alliance.

Maulana Noorani, who recently returned from a six-month-long 'tablighi' world tour, said, "There is no question of that". He was talking to newsmen in Lahore last week.

As a matter of policy, he said, the JUP was ready to extend its co-operation to any Rightist party which "believes in the ideology of Pakistan" and enforcement of "Nizam-i-Islam" in the country "except the Jamaat-i-Islami, the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy (MRD) and the defunct Pakistan People's Party."

Maulana Noorani stressed the need for affording a chance to the Rightist and the patriotic parties to actively work in the country; otherwise, he feared, "the Leftists and the underground parties would be able to create problems".

"One way traffic"

While regretting that there was "one way traffic" in the country, he claimed that the rift amongst the workers of the Rightist parties was being created deliberately. He, however, did not mention who had created the rift

and what for.

He disclosed that under the PML-JUP agreement the defunct Muslim League (Pagara) was also bound to terminate the membership of its workers who would join the Government.

Maulana Noorani, however, made it clear that if President, General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, wanted to meet us "we are ready to call on him".

He said when invited to join the MRD he frankly told the organisers that the defunct JUP would join them only after the defunct PPP was ousted.

Later, Maulana Noorani presided a meeting of the JUP General Council. The meeting urged the Government to call immediately a round table conference of politicians and suggested that it should take into confidence the "patriotic parties" to chalk out a future political strategy.

The meeting, according to a local Urdu daily, cancelled the membership of Zahoorel Hasan Bhopali and Dost Mohammad Faizi, two prominent leaders of Sind JUP, and authorised Maulana Noorani to decide the matters relating to the Sind JUP.

Another resolution of the Council demanded of the Government to lift ban on (patriotic) political parties.

The Council opposed the Government's plan of establishing the Federal Advisory Council (Majlis-

e-Shoora).

Meantime, a spokesman of the defunct Jamiat Ulema-e-Pakistan in Karachi declared the decision of expulsion of some important leaders as illegal and unconstitutional.

Commenting on the decision of the party's Executive Committee, the spokesman said that the constitution of the party guarantees every member the right to defend his case but it had not been observed.

He said the people who claimed to be the champion of democracy and Islam had been violating the norms of Islam and were involved in anti-democratic acts.

The meeting of the Majlis-e-Shoora, he claimed, was unlawful as it lacked quorum and further no member from Sind, Frontier and Baluchistan was present.

Meanwhile, the Vice-President of the defunct Pakistan Muslim League (Pagara) said that an agreement with Khawaja Khairuddin was not possible because he wanted to remain loyal with the MRD.

He claimed that Mian Mumtaz Daultana and Sardar Shaukat Hyat had assured Pagara of their full co-operation.

It may be recalled that last month (before the arrival of Maulana Noorani) the 14-member Joint Committee of the JUP-PML alliance held a meeting in Islamabad, and Pir Sahib of Pagara after the meeting had expressed optimism that some "like-minded" political parties would soon join them.

Now that Maulana Noorani ruled out any possibility of having an alliance with the defunct Jamaat-i-Islami (which still maintains that without the Government lifting the ban on "Islam-loving" parties, it would not join any expanded Rightist alliance), or the MRD (composed of eleven parties with difference political views; Right, democratic and Left) and the Pakistan People's Party. There is perhaps no notable Rightist party left except, of course, the defunct Muslim Conference of Sardar Abdul Qayyum or the defunct Jeeway Pakistan Party.

NOORANI'S ARRIVAL IN KARACHI ROUSES OPPOSITION

Lahore VIEWPOINT in English 9 Jul 61 pp 11-12

[Article by Iqbal Jaffery]

[Text]

SINCE the arrival of Maulana Shah Ahmed Noorani, Chief of the defunct Jamia Ulema-i-Pakistan, in Karachi, the infighting between the rival groups of the party has been considerably accelerated.

Zahoorul Hasan Bhopali, who is leading a group against Noorani, addressing a tent-meeting in Jacoblines, first time openly associated himself along with others with an organisation named 'Astekhame-e-Pakistan Council'.

Among those associated with the Council include Haji Hanif Tayyub, Hafiz Mohammad Taqi and Ali Haj Shamim Ahmed.

The meeting of the Council, according to party circles, was in retaliation to Noorani's decision against them and was a "show of strength".

Bhopali, according to a neutral JUP member, had outwitted Noorani's group at least in Karachi and Hyderabad as all the militant workers including the student wing, Anjuman-e-Tulba-e-Islam, are supporting Bhopali. Two of its former Heads—Haji Hanif Tayyub and Hafiz Mohammad Taqi—are in forefront opposing Noorani.

The last nail

Apart from this, a good number of Ulema of JUP like Maulana Alahzari are also supporting Bhopali apart from two Provincial Ministers.

To counter the meeting of the party's Majlis-e-Shura at Lahore on July 1, Bhopali held a meeting of the Majlis-e-Shura of Sind on June 29. The Sind Majlis-e-Shura is supporting Bhopali's group and this meeting put the last nail to the unity of the party.

The circles here are watching these developments with great interest especially in the context of proclaimed efforts of a wider Rightist alliance in the country.

The majority feels that if they cannot maintain unity within their ranks how can they achieve unity amongst the Rightist parties which have various sources of inspiration and influence.

Some other important leaders like Deputy Secretary-General, Shah Faridul Haq, are demonstrating a neutral posture and are in contact with both the groups, however tilting towards Bhopali group.

Bhopali also controls the JUP Municipal Councillors in the KMC as well as in Hyderabad Corporation.

KHAIRUDDIN'S TERMS FOR MERGER WITH PAGARA LEAGUE

Karachi DAWN in English 15 Jul 61 p 10

[Text]

LAHORE, July 14: Khwaja Khairuddin has once again made it clear to Pir Sahib Pagara that unification of the two factions of the Muslim League can only follow the Pir Group's decision to join the eight-party alliance of which Khairuddin's faction was a component.

Talking to Pressmen, Khwaja Sahib said he had told Pir Sahib that he & Malik Qasim were not interested in any office in the unified Muslim League nor did they insist on any other precondition but the commitment of Khairuddin's group to the Alliance was irrevocable.

Indications are that at this stage Pir Sahib is neither in a mood nor in a position to accept Khwaja Khairuddin's suggestion because he cannot carry the majority in his group on the issue.

Khwaja Sahib said he had also recently discussed the five-point 3-yr. programme of the JUP-Pagara League with the Jamiat ul Maulana Shah Ahmed Noorani.

Maulana Noorani had hinted that the Jamiat could not join the eight-party alliance but could consider a sort of Grand Alliance between the JUP-Muslim League combination and the eight-party alliance after the month of Ramadan.

CSO: 4220/357

END OF MRD SEEN; NEW ALLIANCE IN OFFING

Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 16 Jul 61 p 1

[Article by Ghulam Hussain]

[Text]

LAHORE, July 15: The Movement for Restoration of Democracy (MRD)—a loose alliance of some defunct political parties—is about to die its natural death within the next three weeks.

Informed sources have disclosed that the Muslim Conference led by Sardar Abdul Qayyum have already defected from MRD.

Meanwhile, hectic activities and crucial political negotiations amongst various political leaders are continuing to form a new political alliance in the country. Efforts are being made that a new political alliance of Jamiatul Ulama-i-Pakistan (JUP), led by Moulana Shah Ahmad Noorani, Jamiatul

Ulema-i-Islam (JUI), led by Moulana Obaidullah Anwer, Pakistan Muslim League (after unity of all three factions), Tehrik-e-Istiqal, All-Jammu and Kashmir Muslim Conference and a number of other political parties should come into existence.

In this connection, Khawaja Khairuddin, Pir of Pagaro, Malik Qasim, S.M. Zafar, Moulana Shah Ahmad Noorani, Moulana Abdus Sattar Khan, Moulana Obaidullah Anwer, Mian Mahmud Ali Qasuri, Muzaffar Hussain, Sardar Abdul Qayyum Khan and Khan Abdul Qayyum Khan have had meetings, and Moulana

Shah Ahmad Noorani and Abdus Sattar Niaz have issued public statements to the effect that these talks and negotiations are directed to form a political alliance of patriotic political elements in the country. Technically, it will be a new alliance consisting of a number of rightist, liberal and religious parties. But practically it would mean that the MRD has ceased to exist more or less as Tehrik-e-Istiqal and PML (Qasim Group) would also desert the MRD to join the new alliance.

It may be mentioned that also desert the MRD to join the first week of February this year, seven political parties had joined it.

PEOPLE REPORTED GOING ABROAD TO AVOID RAMADAN FAST

Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 17 Jul 81 p 4

[Article by Sultan Ahmed]

[Text]

RAMAZAN came. I began fasting like a good Muslim. A month of abstaining is good for my body as well after a year of careless living, although fasting in Pakistan is very heavy on my small pocket.

But prices rise any way in Pakistan. Thank heavens, we don't have a Christmas. Otherwise the prices would have gone up much higher than they do in Ramadan or before Eid.

To make it a truly merry Christmas you need a lot of things, colourful things, expensive things which are much too costly around here, if not altogether forbidden. By comparison the prices of only roots and cows go up before Eidul Azha, and along with that the prices of such spicy inputs for cooking, like onions and ginger.

After I began fasting the office closed down much too early. And I could not be sleeping all the time in the afternoon, particularly when iftar comes very late in summer months.

I began ringing up my friends. Hardly anyone was available. They had left the city on vacation, I was told. They must be in Maroo, Nethingall, or Quetta, I presumed. No such thing. All of them had gone abroad.

I presumed they must have gone to Britain, which some of them refer to as their second home, although many of them were born in small villages in Pakistan or India. But they haven't gone to Britain; many of them are in the U.S. or Canada.

One of them who was just about to leave for New York explained: "You see, Britain is too costly now. You pay too much for too little. Even transport is forbiddingly

expensive. America is much cheaper, even Canada. And they are different worlds from the oil and sale Britain. And now you have those riots.

Secondly, we have relatives all over the U.S. and Canada. A brother is in New York, my daughter is in Los Angeles with her husband, and I have two cousins in Toronto. And they really take good care of us."

This is the story you get from a lot of people who are leaving for abroad on holiday. And of course, in a lowered voice they add the holiday would also enable them escape the demands of Ramadan and the fears of the long reach of the new Ramadan Ordinances.

NO PROBLEM

Those who have left the city to escape the demands of Ramadan are quite a few. How do they find the money, you ask. If you are working for some of those foreign companies, foreign holidays are no problem. It is part of the deal in many of these companies. So the holiday abroad with all your family members costs you so little, and sometimes you make more money when you sell the goods you bring in.

Even if you are not one of those whose holidays are paid for by foreign companies, you can always manage to get some cheaper tickets from non-IATA airlines. The tickets could be 40 to 50 per cent lower than IATA fares.

You can even ask your brother or a good friend abroad to send you a ticket or two from there, and pay for it on the quiet. That will be cheap too.

Talk to a professional, and he will tell you a dozen ways to beat the system. That's what professionals are for, aren't they beginning with the lawyers?

Some of those who can't afford to go West have gone to India. Not all of them have gone to visit their relatives. As the visits between India and Pakistan increase some of the Pakistanis have made good friends in India, and they visit them in Bombay or New Delhi.

One of them leaving for India says: "You see, if you have to go to Murren you pay Rs. 2,007 for a return air ticket. Then you pay for the taxi to Murren. Hotels in Murren and Nathangali are too costly and those places are either overcrowded or dull or both. Bombay is much cheaper and a lot more fun."

Another one says: "I can't go to Quetta in summer as it is rather hot there. And now there are too many Afghan refugees. Anyway how many times can I take my kids to Murren or Nathangali? They are fed up and they want a change. So I take them West."

Of course, it is not always easy to get a visa to the U.S., but judging by the kind of persons going, it does not seem to be very difficult either. You see swarms of persons waiting outside the U.S. Consulate from dawn till late in the afternoon, hoping and praying for the best.

It is not the Muslims alone who are fleeing from the rigours of Ramadan. Some Christians, who used to spend their time on the hills in summer, too have left for the West. "We don't want to be forced to starve in Ramadan while we are on a holiday even when we are Christians," says one of them. "We just can't take chances at a high cost. So I am going to the U.S."

Some of the Muslims who have left say they will be back after Ramadan and then take the children to Nathangali. They can't afford foreign holidays for the entire family, and so they have a double holiday.

BEFORE NEW YEAR

Some such exodus takes place before the new year as well. They want to celebrate the new year in

style, with a lot of colour and funfare. So they fly off to Bombay and live it up there. Some go to Bangkok or Singapore for more of the fun they crave for and feel starved at home. It is cheaper to do that, they say, than celebrate new year with all that fear and the forbidding cost at home, they argue. Clearly you can't stop the rich, resourceful or wily with laws, however stringent or complex hereafter. The poor obey as they are too exhausted by the task of making a living, and have little energy to protest, rebel or escape.

In the earlier years groups of young used to go to India to see Indian films and buy Indian movies. Now the boot is on the other leg. Indian films available in Pakistan are now plentiful, and unlike the films screened in India what we get are the totally uncut films.

Indians coming to Pakistan love to see those films on our VCR as what they had seen in India did not have some of those truly erotic or sexy parts. You see, Indians have now to come to Pakistan to see all of their own films, inclusive of the erotic bonus.

Indian movies! They are available around here plenty, and at pretty attractive prices, one need not go to India for them. And our own movies are pretty good. And anyway plenty of Indian movies are coming via Dubai and other Gulf towns.

Once when Pakistanis used to go to London or New York they spent a great deal of time and money seeing films. The need for that is not there now as most of the famous or popular films are available here soon after their release abroad, and they could be seen on VCRs all over the city.

We really are getting self-sufficient, aren't we? The technological revolution is really making things easy for us and pulling down many a cultural, moral and commercial curtain.

But a friend of mine now tells me he may now have to go abroad from time to time not to see films but just to see advertisements on TV after female faces, figures and voices get banished from PTV commercials. He thinks they are the best part of the PTV, and not its programmes. So he may fly out just to see the commercials. As I said earlier, you just can't stop the rich and the fun-loving. They have their way anyway.

VIOLENCE AGAINST MINORITIES IN INDIA ASSAILED

Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 17 Jul 81 p 4

[Editorial]

[Text]

INDIA with unfailing regularity continues to furnish proof of its total inability to safeguard the lives and honour of its Muslim minority. In the latest exhibition of communal violence, militant Hindus took out a procession in Hyderabad, and as they passed a mosque where worshippers were saying their prayers, played musical instruments in an offensive manner and this provoked the Muslims to protest. The result was an outburst of violence and a large number of innocent people were injured and at least fifty precious lives were lost.

After thirty years of communal rioting the Indian Government is now considering the banning of communal organisations. But one fears that the forces active in Indian society cannot be curbed by bans and police action, necessary as these may be as an emergency measure. What is needed is a radical transformation of society so that the economic restraints, disparities and injustices are not solved at the expense of the Muslim minority.

One of the basic causes of these frequent attacks on minorities is the economic recession in India causing large sections of the population to live below the subsistence level. The economic injustices, stresses and disparities then surface and give an opportunity to communal organisations like the Jan Sangh, Rashtriya Sewak Sangh and other similar bodies, which are creations of big business, to divert public attention from real issues and direct it towards the minorities. Communal frenzy is whipped up and the arrogant caste Hindus incited to burn and kill the hapless minorities. In the recent past Hindu attacks were directed against the Harijans, and now it is the turn of the Muslims. The under-privileged sections of Indian society are now no longer prepared to take things lying down and are learning to stand up to fascist violence.

The time is fast approaching when all the minorities and the other oppressed classes will unite to face the militancy of caste Hindus and will resist the hegemony of big business which operates in Indian society through such communal organisations as the Jan Sangh and the RSS.

THREE-YEAR POPULATION PLANNING PROGRAM LAUNCHED

Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 13 Jul 81 p 1

[Text]

ISLAMABAD, July 12. The Pakistan Government has launched a three-year population welfare planning programme costing Rs 9100.034 million as an integral part of the national development effort to improve the standard of living of the masses, officials sources said here today.

The plan will reduce the crude birth rate from an estimated 41 per thousand to 37.5 per thousand over the plan period.

The plan has a 'Core' programme around which are several complementary and support projects. Each designed to supplement the Core programme will mostly be carried out by institutions and groups other than the Government.

The sources said the four

provincial Governments had developed their own plans for the implementation of the programme. In addition to the 'Core' programme, each province had developed specific activities to be carried out by involving different departments and organisations.

The population welfare programme will operate with a three-tier structure, at the Federal level policy formulation, planning training, communication, education, funding and evaluation; at the provincial level implementation and coordination; and at the district level direct execution.

About 50 per cent of the expenses are expected to come as foreign assistance from friendly countries and international agencies.

Today, standard drugs are

available at reasonable prices in the market.

OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the plan are:

—To raise the level of effective knowledge about population welfare planning services from 33 per cent to 55 per cent by 1984.

—To achieve a 33 per cent level of motivation through information and education about responsible parenthood.

—To raise the level of practice from an estimated 12.5 per cent in 1978-80 to 25 per cent by 1984.

—To raise the level of current practice from 9.2 per cent in 1979-80 to 19.4 per cent by 1984 and continuous practice from 6.4 per cent to 13.9 per cent.

CSO: 4220/357

NEED SEEN FOR STRONG OMBUDSMEN TO CURB CORRUPTION

Lahore VIEWPOINT in English 2 Jul 81 pp 7-8

[Column "Between the Lines": "Of Ombudsmen"]

[Text]

SPEAKING with blunt frankness that is as healthy as it is rare, the CMLA-President confessed last week that—in the fourth year of the current Martial Law regime—the administration had deteriorated so much that without giving a bribe it was not possible for one to get his due, and that its very foundation had become utterly distorted, making sermons and advice useless.

His wide-ranging address to the nation dealt with a host of problems, both domestic and international, that face Pakistan, but his reference to maladministration and corruption will evoke special interest because the twin evils affect every citizen who comes into contact with Government machinery, and in one way or another this means everyone. Inefficiency, bribery and favouritism are nothing new, but now they have become a way of life with us. It is just expected and accepted that Government files will move only when goaded either by compelling *sifarash* or by the required measure of illegal gratification. Even when decisions are taken at a higher level without such inducement, their implementation is often dependent on the supplicant greasing some palm before he is handed over the relevant piece of paper.

This applies to almost all Government departments, although some have acquired, deservedly, a blacker reputation for refusing to act where necessary or threatening to act where unnecessary—unless their financial demands are met.

Fruitless effort

From time to time, this appalling state of affairs has been surveyed with horror by those who hold the reins of power. As a result, committees and commissions have been set up, official vigilantes designated, and much energy and many words expended. Various methods have been tried to root out an evil which makes life irksome for the people, and has been estimated to add something like 10 to 15 per cent to the cost of living. Inspection teams at various levels have been set up. Complaint cells have been instituted. From time to time, through a *khazka* procedure, officers reputed to be corrupt or known to be living beyond their means have been purged summarily. But nothing has worked to provide relief, and an effective remedy remains out of reach. And often the very machinery set up to root out corruption has itself been corroded, and

the anti-corruption staff found guilty of corruption.

Routine indulgence

When the mess is so dirty and widespread, it is obviously not easy to cleanse the stables. Among other factors, one which matters is the fact that most Government departments are manned by persons who are indolent, inefficient, and uncommitted. Therefore, nothing, just nothing, gets done in the ordinary routine. Even letters written to a Government office are seldom acknowledged, and are put away in some dusty file if not the waste paper basket. Personal visits, helped by an approach to some friendly or conscientious boss or purchased help from the lower cadres, may in due course get the file moving in a reasonable culmination. Partly, this is due to the fact that the Black Sahibs who run the administration view the ordinary people with utter disdain. They live in a cushy private world of their own, concerned mainly with preserving and augmenting their privileges, and willing, even eager, to help only their own kind—so that they are helped in return. The lower staff, shameless in their greed, invariably quote the high cost of living and their low salaries as justification for demanding a private D.A. before doing the job for which they are paid. On a far bigger scale, corruption of a different sort is rampant in departments that have the authority to dole out contracts, licences, permits or other bits of paper that can bring quick earnings. Here what is offered or demanded is a share-out of the profits. This not only means that public funds are over-spent and wasted, but with the almost mandatory commission paid to Government factotums the contractors' job is not well done and the permits and licences are used to fleece the public with greater abandon.

Efficiency

It is said that the spreading evil will be overcome easily when an Islamic system of justice can be imposed and the guilty are punished with tough ruthlessness. However, here, as in all other matters, the prime requisite is that the really guilty should be booked and suitably punished, and this cannot be guaranteed merely by a change in the nomenclature of the system enforced. What we require is, first, greater efficiency and vigilance by those at the head of departments to ensure that all matters requiring decisions are dealt with speedily and fairly, without either favour or disfavour, that all decisions are taken always on the merits of each case, and that once a decision has been taken it is implemented without delay. If this can be achieved, half the battle is won. With regard to officers found to be corrupt drastic action is certainly called for, but only where guilt is proven; dismissals on mere suspicion tend to create an atmosphere where even scrupulously honest officials are afraid of taking decisions.

Among other proposals to cope with this frightful situation, the CMLA has indicated that very soon he will appoint a powerful Ombudsman to oversee the work of the Federal administration. The Ombudsman will listen to the grievances of the people and take remedial measures; he will be empowered to probe into alleged corruption in any Federal department and after due inquiry ask the concerned ministry or department to rectify the irregularities within a certain time limit. He will be given a wide sphere of activity and jurisdiction to deal with any facet of maladministration, irregularity or misconduct, and will be assisted by an ample staff to conduct his inquiries. Further, it was said that any disregard shown to the recommendations of the Ombudsman would

be brought to the notice of the President himself who would personally deal with the matter.

Country-wide basis

This system has been introduced in many countries, starting probably with Sweden, and in some it is reported to have worked well. Its success can be ensured if the Ombudsmen appointed are men of stature and integrity, jealous of their reputation for impartiality and justice, and, therefore, unlikely to be influenced by persons or institutions. In Pakistan also, the system will work only if persons of this calibre can be found to head the new department. It also needs to be kept in mind that corruption and maladministration are

not confined to Federal departments or institutions; if the trial is to be given to this method of dealing with corrupt practices or other irregularities is to be worth the effort, Ombudsmen must be appointed in all the provinces, particularly since for the ordinary people it is the provincial government which can make their lives a little easier.

It is suggested, therefore, that the scheme should be formulated with care and on a country-wide basis, and announced for inviting public opinion before it is finalised. Other attempts having proved fruitless, the effort now in the offing to reduce the burdens imposed on the people by a thoroughly corrupt administration must not be allowed to falter and fail.

CSO: 4220/358

LAUNCH WITH SMUGGLED WRISTWATCHES SEIZED

Karachi DAWN in English 12 Jul 81 p 10

[Text] A launch laden with smuggled wrist watches and other goods worth over Rs. 18 million was captured by the Anti-Smuggling Staff of the Customs after a hot pursuit and exchange of fire, from near the new Fish Harbour on Friday evening. No one was, however, hurt.

But for the courage of the Customs men who risked their lives in the open sea against the automatic weapons used by the smugglers, their open-sea operation succeeded and yielded a big cache of contraband items from the launch "Al-Mahmood" which was impounded.

A surveillance was maintained by all the Customs posts and all Customs sea patrols were alerted on a tip-off last week-end following an information that a big consignment of wrist watches and other merchandise was on its way from Dubai to Karachi by a motor-boat, "Al-Mahmood". The Assistant Collector (Anti-Smuggling), Mr Shuja Shah, told newsmen at N.M.B. Wharf (Ghass Bunder) yesterday that eight motor-boats were engaged for the operation in the open sea to escape the eyes of smugglers, while the two speed motor-boats of Customs remained behind the fleet of hired boats.

It was on Thursday/Friday night that the suspected launch was spotted entering Pakistani waters. The Customs teams of Officers led by Amdad Malik were put on alert in the "boats" around the coast. A/cordinally officers, Sial, M.M. Oureshi, Abbasi and Anwar discreetly followed it for hours together.

Unaware of the movement of the eight motor-boats coming from different directions, the smugglers' launch "Al-Mahmood" entered the channel of Charna Island about 10 nautical miles outside the Karachi Port; but on entering the new Fish Harbour channel, the smugglers rammed a hired-customs boat and took to firing in the air and on the boats with automatic weapons while closing in their dragnet.

On the other hand, it was "Iftar" time when the smugglers entered the new Fish Harbour channel to reach their goal — the shore where their henchmen were awaiting the arrival of "Al-Mahmood". They too started firing to give a signal to the smugglers when the smugglers aboard the launch jumped into the sea and swam to safety onto the shore and all of them vanished into thin air.

BOAT ENGINE DAMAGED

In the process of "gun battle" and ramming of one boat by the smugglers, the engine of the hired-boat for Customs got damaged badly. However, the launch "Al-Mahmood" was seized with the help of other boats.

A thorough search of the launch yielded 29,400 expensive wrist watches including ladies dress watch sets, watch movements (Swiss and USSR make) along with other goods — pens, chains etc. valued at over Rs. 18 million.

Mr Shuja Shah, told reporters that the detection of this case was mainly due to painstaking pursuance of the information and daring operations against superior firepower and fast mobility of the gang of smugglers which had exposed officers to serious risk of life.

Investigations made so far have revealed that the launch "Al-Mahmood" belonged to one Lal Bux. One Nago was the captain of the launch.

A case has been registered under the Customs Act against them and others. Three parties have been despatched to different parts of the city for the arrest of the owner and the captain and efforts are afoot to establish the identity of the "financier" of the smuggled articles.

SMUGGLED FOREIGN CLOTH SEIZED

Karachi DAWN in English 15 Jul 81 p 10

[Text]

Contraband cloth of fine quality worth about Rs. 15 million was seized from two country crafts by the Drug Enforcement Cell yesterday.

The two country crafts laden with expensive cloth arrived here from Dubai carrying the goods in transit to Iran via Karachi-Koh-e-Taftan.

The launch of "Al-Ahmedi" brought about 200 bales of cloth measuring 3,52,433 yards while of "Al Gulab" also came laden with 200 bales of textiles fabrics, measuring 3,37,422.

According to the Drug Cell bounds, the two country crafts were intercepted on the high seas and escorted to NMB Wharf—Ghass Bunder.

A spokesman of the Customs said that there existed no agreement between Pak-Iran governments for the transit facilities of such restricted goods—the import of which is banned in Iran as well.

The import of permissible items in Iran is only allowed in public sector, whereas the goods brought by these two launches are banned item.

Besides, they have been "imported illegally" by an individual who has not come forward to claim them.

CSO: 4220/357

INFLATION SAID TO BE GETTING MORE ACUTE

Situation 'Unbearable'

Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 15 Jul 81 p 3

[Article by Muhammad Afzal]

[Text] The chronic inflationary situation in Pakistan is getting all the more unbearable with the price control apparatus miserably failing to arrest the soaring prices of essential commodities over the last several years, official figures issued by the Statistics Division reveal.

Before going into the official figures, it will be worth mentioning here that senior officers in our policy-making line-up have themselves been pleading for pushing up the prices of essential goods during the past so as to reduce consumption and increase state revenue. And the bureaucratic remedies of price committees and such that have been tried during the last several years have all been found wanting.

Pakistan has been in the grip of persistent inflation since the early 70s. The tendency of rising prices reached its climax of a yearly rate of 30 per cent in 1973-74. The pace of inflation slackened from 1975-76 onwards but even so prices rose at an average annual rate of 17.5 per cent during 1972-73 to 1976-77. In the next three years, from 1977-78 to 1979-80, the average rate of inflation dropped to 8.5 per cent. However, inflationary pressures picked up once again in the last financial year.

During July-March 1980-81, increase in the consumer price index was 12.0 per cent as against 8.8 per cent recorded during July-March 1979-80. Official figures reveal that the wholesale price index registered an increase of 10.5 per cent in the first three quarters of last year against 7.0 per cent in the corresponding period of the preceding year.

It may be recalled that every year the actual deficit financing is far in excess of what is proposed in the Budget. In 1977-78, the deficit was Rs. 1,490 million but by the end of the year it had actually shot up to Rs. 3,860 million. In 1978-79, the deficit financing was to be Rs. 2,250 million but in fact turned out to be a whopping Rs. 8,200 million--an all-time record in Pakistan. And in 1979-80, the deficit budgeted was Rs. 3,000 million but the year ended with a deficit financing of Rs. 3,860 million.

Now the deficit financing has been brought down to Rs. 3,587 million during 1980-81 from Rs. 3,860 million during the corresponding period of the year before. It would, therefore, seem that the deficit financing had been reduced from the previous year's 3.1 per cent of the Gross Domestic Product to 1.7 per cent. However, an expert when contacted to know about this trend said that this kind of low percentage was obtained when we started from the peak so that anything less than that appeared to be a positive achievement.

Official sources said a host of factors contributed towards the rising tendency of prices. However, the most important of these which had speeded up the inflationary pace during the period under review was a steep climb in the import bill. Total imports constitute a significant portion, 20.1 per cent, of GDP and hence the international inflation had a direct and significant impact on internal prices.

During the first nine months of 1980-81, the import unit value index recorded an increase of 39.9 per cent over the same period of the preceding year. Increase in the import value was 60.2 per cent in POL, 23.0 per cent in food and animal groups, 19.8 per cent in machinery and transport equipment, 12.0 per cent in manufacturing items, 17.3 per cent in fertilisers, 57.9 per cent in sugar and 20.5 per cent in milk food for infants.

The soaring prices of POL, raw materials, machinery and equipment adversely affected the domestic cost of production and transportation. Ostensibly to cushion the impact of rising cost of inputs and "to remove market distortions which had hitherto been leading to misallocations of resources and keeping the economy at less than optimal level of production," the Government has made some "rationalisations and adjustments" in the regulated and support prices of some agricultural and other items.

Wheat Prices

Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 17 Jul 81 p 5

[Article by Muhammad Afzal]

[Text] Over the years the Government has made several efforts ostensibly to check the tendency of price escalation without, however, providing the requisite production incentives or affecting the necessary changes in consumption patterns. The pricing of agricultural commodities in the country has also been irrational resulting in imbalancing the entire production and consumption figures.

The effect has been most pronounced in the case of wheat. Wheat price was fixed at Rs. 17 per maund in 1967-68. It was reduced to Rs. 15 in the succeeding year, again raised to Rs. 17 in 1969-70, to Rs. 22.50 in 1972-73, Rs. 25.50 in 1973-74, Rs. 37 in 1975-76 and Rs. 45 in 1977-78. The prices of other foodgrains remained unchecked and rose to the extent of 50 and then to 100 per cent higher than those of wheat.

Issue price of atta has now been increased from Rs. 54.00 per 40 kgs to Rs. 66.50. This has been resorted to for reducing the heavy subsidy on the commodity which stood at Rs. 1,810 million last year.

A comparative study of foodgrains reveals that in the case of wheat there is no escape for the Government from subsidy, even if it is reduced in case of wheat flour. The current Budget, as official statistics reveal, has not taken any such steps in this vital field which could have proved instrumental in changing the course of this sector's developmental activities. Studies reveal that the benefit of incentives mainly goes to a small minority of the bigger landlords. Production, on the other hand, does not increase at the desired pace.

The current situation clearly threatens turning of farming into an uneconomic vocation. Instances where tillers have changed over from one crop to another in the hope of better returns are not new to us. No doubt, in the last few years the Government has several times revised the prices of agricultural produce to cover the increased cost of inputs, yet these decisions were only in the nature of ad hoc responses to specific situations. In such a state of affairs, both the farmer and the Government have to pay more—the former in terms of cost escalation and the latter in terms of reduced subsidies.

Prices of both wheat and wheat flour registered an increase of 11.6 per cent from June 1980 to March 1981. Increase in the average price during the corresponding period of the previous year was 3.3 per cent in wheat and 2.3 per cent in wheat flour. The sharp increase in price of wheat and wheat flour between June 1980 to March 1981 has been attributed partly to seasonal factors and partly to increase in transportation charges and grinding cost due to upward revision of the electricity and POL products announced on October 28, 1980.

It may be mentioned here that price of wheat flour at ration depots was raised from Rs. 1.21 per kg. in 1979-80 to Rs. 1.35 per kg. in July 1980 following the increase in procurement prices.

This is the miserable state of affairs of wheat and wheat flour where the agencies engaged in boosting the per acre yield and controlling prices have failed to arrest the soaring escalation. The other sectors of our national economy, too, will take years, rather decades, of concerted efforts to cure—provided remedial action starts right away and in real earnest.

Price Increases Detailed

Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 18 Jul 81 p 3

[Article by Muhammad Afzal]

[Text]

THE problem of rising prices has been affecting an overwhelming majority of the population and the Government has been helpless in tackling the problem of imported inflation from having a debilitating impact on the country's economy.

Measures in the past have been aimed at checking expansion in

unproductive demand in the economy as well as to augment domestic supply. Government claims to have achieved desirable results and reduced non-development expenditure in public sector from 24.9 per cent in 1978-79 to 14.7 per cent in 1979-80 and further down to 8.4 per cent last year. But, let's see the impact of Government steps has actually been.

The general wholesale price

index recorded an increase of 10.3 per cent during July-March 1980-81, as against an increase of 7.0 per cent during the same period of the preceding year. The major increase was witnessed in the index for food group which was higher by 13.6 per cent. The index remained static during the same period the year before. Wheat, rice, gram, masoor, masha, moong, dal, green, cotton-seed oil, refined sugar, fish, eggs, poultry, meat, cigarettes, spices and beverages registered major increases in the group.

The index for raw materials group rose by 12.0 per cent during the same period last year. The main items contributing towards increase in this group were cotton, cotton-seed and sugar-cane. An increase of 7.7 per cent was recorded in the index for fuel, lighting and lubricants during July-March 1980-81 as against 62.1 per cent during the same period of the previous year.

Now we will look at prices of different commodities and factors involved in their price hike. Price of basmati rice showed a rise of 20.7 per cent from Rs. 3.00 per kg. in June 1980 to Rs. 3.62 per kg. in March 1981. Price of RRI-4 went up by 23.5 per cent from Rs. 2.38 per kg. to Rs. 2.94 per kg. during the same period. The increase in the price is explained partly by the enhancement in the procurement price of basmati and partly by the decline in the market availability due to lower production of the crop.

Price of beef recorded an increase of 14.3 per cent from Rs. 8.67 per kg. in June 1980 to Rs. 9.91 per kg. in March 1981. Price of mutton rose by 9.5 per cent from Rs. 20.54 per kg. in June 1980 to Rs. 22.45 per kg. in March 1981.

Prices of pulses went up sharply during July-March 1980-81 due to poor crop of gram during 1979-80. Price of gram pulses rose by 58.6 per cent from Rs. 4.23 per kg. in June 1980 to Rs. 6.71 per kg. in March 1981 while that of moong increased by 25.8 per cent from Rs. 5.51 per kg. to Rs. 6.93 per kg. during the same

period.

Price of potatoes showed an increase of 23 per cent from Rs. 1.78 per kg. in June 1980 to Rs. 2.19 per kg. in March 1981. Price of potatoes, which is a substitute of pulses and even meat, remained under pressure due to increase in price of pulses and meat during July-March 1980-81.

In July 1980, the Government enhanced the price of sugar at ration depots from Rs. 4.60 per kg. to Rs. 6.00 per kg. for domestic consumers and from Rs. 6.90 kg. to Rs. 9.00 per kg. for commercial and industrial units, following rise in the cost of production.

Price of prepared tea recorded an increase of 22.9 per cent from Rs. 0.70 per cup in June 1980 to Rs. 1.00 per cup in March 1981. The increase was attributed mainly to rise in price of sugar and fuel. Similarly, the price of milk showed an increase of 6.3 per cent from Rs. 3.63 per lit. to Rs. 3.95 per lit.

The price of cotton cloth, as we mentioned in a previous installment, showed an increase of 4.8 per cent. It was directly attributable to the rise in the cost of inputs such as electricity, gas, transportation charges, and decline in the production of cotton cloth. Price of washing soap recorded an increase of 4.4 per cent during the last year. Increase in the price of soap was due to the rise in the cost of production and distribution.

This is the real situation of price pattern in the country, whereas the Government claims to have achieved desirable results in having controlled the prices of various commodities.

An increase in prices after every new Budget is a familiar phenomenon as is a price spurt during the holy month of Ramadan. This has been proved once again this year. Many consumer items now cost much more. Cereals, vegetables, mutton, beef and fruits are dearer than the pre-Ramadan days. The local administration frequently arranges raids at the shops and fines hundreds of traders but nothing tangible has come of it so far.

STABILIZATION OF PRICES CALLED FOR

Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 17 Jul 81 p 4

[Editorial: "Holding the Price Line"]

[Text]

THE vanishing price line is getting more and more unbearable with every passing day. The ugly situation is an upshot of unlimited commercial cupidity which clearly underscores the need for strict vigilance on prices. Needless to stress that the problem has been aggravated with the advent of the holy month of Ramadan. It is indeed sad that in this holiest of the holy month, the hard-pressed consumer is groaning under vanishing supplies and rising prices. Despite arrangements made by the local administration throughout the country to check price hike during Ramadan, essential consumer items have become dearer by 50 to 100 per cent. Taking undue advantage of increased demand for fruits, vegetables and meat, the traders have resorted to profiteering with no qualms of conscience. Price tags are being used only as window-dressing or to hoodwink the administrative machinery. The actual buying and selling takes place at a much higher rate. Even the fixation of wholesale prices of beef and mutton has proved an exercise in futility due to the inflexible attitude of the butchers who defeated the official effort at ensuring the supply of meat at fair prices by refusing to lift the stock from the wholesale market. In a nutshell, the hoarders, profiteers and black-marketeers seem to have ganged up to fleece the public. To all appearances, the price hike has been artificially manipulated and has not resulted from any shortfall in supplies. Only the other day, the Federal Cabinet has noted that there is no shortage of food-stuffs in the country nor has there been any change in the availability of items in special demand during Ramadan.

Happily the situation has attracted the attention of the administration which has recently increased its vigilance on prices. A number of raids have been organised to haul up the offending traders and impose fines on them. Special Martial Law teams are visiting

main shopping centres to check if artificial scarcity of goods is being created and prices arbitrarily manipulated. Wholesalers have been asked to issue receipts to the retailers, while the latter have been instructed to display price-lists. The profit margin for vegetables and fruits has been fixed.

Yet the unscrupulous traders do not seem prepared to give up their extortionist tendency. They are flagrantly violating not only the laws on the statute book but are also flouting the clear instructions of the administration and Martial Law authorities. They are freely resorting to arbitrary fixation and revision of prices. No wonder then that the price of the same article varies from shop to shop and market to market. An idea of their huge margin of profit can be had from the fact that, more often than not, they announce reduction sales at 30 to 50 per cent. less than the usual price. It goes to prove that our price problem is more administrative than economic. The remedy, therefore, lies in effective administrative measures against hoarding, profiteering and black-marketing. These can yield palpable results only if the administrative machinery is honest, diligent, efficient and incorruptible and launches a sustained and well-organised drive against price manipulation. The errant traders should be summarily tried and awarded exemplary punishment. Price manipulation should be made impossible through regular raids on shopping centres and proper measures to ensure adequate supply of goods all the year round. The present chaotic condition in the market should also be controlled through fixation of profit margin. There should be a blanket ban on raising the prices without prior official approval.

Without these steps, it will be well nigh impossible for the people to make both ends meet. And their need to square up their domestic monthly budgets is no less important, for the smooth running of life, than the Government's to balance its annual Budget. In case of the gap, the Government can take recourse to many devices to meet the situation but the citizens have their limitations and must, somehow or the other, manage things within their fixed income. It is a constant problem which has never been solved to the total satisfaction of people in spite of the best efforts of the Government.

The lack of consumer resistance is responsible for the prevailing situation, but only partly. The real culprits are the profiteers—who must have their "pound of flesh" even if it means keeping the common man ever in economic distress—and the ubiquitous middleman. The middleman earns the fattest profits in the process, not so much by the sweat of his brow or worthwhile contribution to the economy as by his guile and cunning manipulation of the market. The answer to the ticklish problem evidently lies in organising co-operatives of growers for marketing of vegetables, fruits and other essential

consumer goods. At present, the incidence of damage to farm products is very high due to the grievous lack of modern storage facilities. This, in turn, tells heavily on the supply position and resultantly on the prices. It will, therefore, be all the more advisable to encourage storage and marketing of goods on co-operative basis. For, individually, the small farmer neither has the means nor the know-how to organise the trade on scientific lines. The price problem is also inextricably linked with the transportation cost which has, of late, increased phenomenally. Some positive and energetic measures should, therefore, be taken to reduce the transport cost substantially.

Last but not the least, a strong consumer resistance movement is called for to stabilise prices. Housewives complain bitterly over the discrepancies and inconsistencies in pricing but that they can refuse to buy and exert pressure on the seller is a realisation that is yet to be made. They overlook the role their unfailing demand for a commodity or article has on the vagaries of those who supply. It is a sad fact that even the educated segment of society limits itself to griping, without attempting to combat negative trends. Responsibility, in particular, falls more heavily on the affluent sector in society, to lead and initiate consumer resistance. Obviously, the private individual cannot exert the authority of the administration in terms of preventing a price hike or keeping prices stable but, by adopting restraint and resistance, he could aid the Government in its efforts to keep prices reasonable. The question, the consumers should get into the habit of asking themselves when buying, is whether they really need that much of any commodity to buy at that price. If they are prepared to face the undoubted inconvenience and discomforts of being without their favourite vegetable or doing without meat or tomatoes or potatoes for that particular day,

STEPS TO CHECK PRICE HIKE STRESSED

Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 13 Jul 61 p 1

[Text]

RAWALPINDI, July 12: The Federal Cabinet today emphasized the need for maintaining regular supply of essential articles and for taking necessary steps by the concerned authorities to check unwarranted increase in prices.

The Cabinet, which met here today under the chairmanship of President General Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq, reviewed the price situation for the period April-June, 1961.

It was observed that although prices of certain items, like pulses, beef, mutton, potato and onion had shown upward trend, by and large there was no shortage of foodstuff in the market which were available in fairly enough quantity. It was, however, felt that presently the prices had stabilized at a certain level.

The Cabinet was informed that the present trend of increase in prices was due to a variety of reasons, including greater demand during Ramadan, profiteering by certain unscrupulous dealers and the tendency on the part of the consumers to purchase more than required.

However, the Cabinet emphasized the need for maintaining regular supply of essential articles and for taking necessary steps by concerned authorities to check unwarranted increase in prices.

GROWTH OF URBAN AREAS

The Cabinet also discussed the existing pattern of growth of urban areas in the country, and approved Constitution of a high-power inter Ministerial and inter-provincial committee to be headed by the Federal Minister for Housing and Works to study in depth the situation created by unplanned and uncontrolled growth of cities and towns and submit a detailed report before the Cabinet, suggesting measures for systematic urbanization in the country.

The Cabinet approved an amendment to the National Registration Act, 1953. The amendment provides the confiscation and cancellation of identity cards obtained through fraudulent means.

The Cabinet ratified an agreement on cooperation between the television organizations of Pakistan and Hungary.

The Cabinet also reviewed Pakistan's external relations and internal situation, and expressed satisfaction over the law and order situation in the country.

Earlier, the proceedings of the meeting started with recitation from the Holy Quran and its translation by the Federal Minister for Culture and Tourism, Arbab Niaz Mohammad.

The meeting was attended by the Federal Ministers, Provincial Governors, Ministers of State, Advisers and several Federal Secretaries.

CRISIS OF FRUITS, VEGETABLES AND MEAT CONTINUES

Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 13 Jul 81 p 1

[Text]

The traders are continuing to defy price control, despite repeated appeals and threats by the Administration.

Most of the essential items like fruits, vegetables and meat are in short supply as a result of which their prices have risen.

The decision to enforce price control on meat at the source failed to produce the desired results, as beef and mutton remained in short supply.

The meat sellers are selling inferior quality beef and mutton at the enhanced rates which are 30 to 40 per cent dearer than the pre-Ramazan prices.

Onions and potatoes have almost disappeared from the market. Inferior quality onions are selling at Rs. 3 a kilo, while potato is available at Rs. 6 to Rs. 8 per kilo. There was no activity at vegetable and fruit markets, as the wholesalers have totally stopped supply to the city since the beginning of Ramazan.

The scarcity of fruits and vegetables on such a major

scale was never witnessed during Ramazan.

It is felt unless immediate steps are taken to arrange supply of essential commodities to local markets, the situation will further deteriorate.

Quality fruits and vegetables are not at all available in the market. Inferior quality fruits and vegetables are being sold at exorbitant rates. The price rise in some cases is more than 100 per cent.

Fearing the enforcement of price control, the traders are avoiding to bring quality fruits, vegetables and meat in the market.

Unless the mechanism of price control and supply of commodities are sorted out at appropriate level, the existing situation will continue to persist.

Edible oil also remains in short supply, despite price increase by the Ghee Corporation of Pakistan.

Gram and pulses which are needed in every home in Ramazan, are being sold at 50 to 80 per cent higher price.

FERTILIZER IMPORTS REDUCED; BETTER LOCAL PRODUCTION

Karachi BUSINESS RECORDER in English 16 Jul 81 p 1

[Text]

ISLAMABAD, July 15: Pakistan will import this year 0.273 million metric tons of fertilizers as compared to the last year's target of 1.93 million metric tons official sources said here today.

The sources said this marked decrease in estimates of fertilizers import has been possible by an improvement in the production of indigenous fertilizer.

Consequently the 1981-82 imports will cost Rs. 1515,163,000 against the last year's expenses of Rs. 4687,290,000. These expenses included the cost of fertilizer fare freight, storage, administrative, and payment and deferment of cost of fertilizer received on one year credit.

The sources said against the budgeted target of 1.93 million metric tons of import of fertilizers for last year, 1.189 million tons are being imported.

According to an official survey fertilizer consumption is still one of the lowest in the world despite being a predominantly agricultural country and efforts being made to

popularise the use of fertilizers.

The sources said to achieve the agricultural production targets fixed for 5th five-year plan, it is estimated that the consumption of fertilizer should increase to over two million metric tons by the end of 1982-83.

The total investment proposed for the fertilizer industry in the 5th plan is Rs. 5800 million with a foreign exchange component of Rs. 3000 million. Out of this Rs. 3900 million, including a foreign exchange component of Rs. 2000 million, would be in the private sector.

The present installed capacity for the production of nitrogenous fertilizer stood at 1,833,250 metric tons. With the completion of projects in hand, the capacity will increase to 2,817 million metric tons, by 1983-84. The Pak-Saudi Fertilizer Factory, Mirpur Mathelo, with a capacity of 543,000 metric tons of urea, started commercial production in October, 1980.

About phosphatic fertilizers, the sources said, the installed capacity was 242,150 metric tons and with the implementation of the Hazara project to produce Dap, the capacity would expand substantially.—

CSO: 4220/359

BRIEFS

SMUGGLED GOODS SEIZED--Smuggled electrical goods and motor spare parts worth about Rs. 2 lakhs were seized in two lightning raids by the Anti-Smuggling Staff of the Karachi Customs at Khorkhera near Hub Chowki. The truck carrying the goods was also seized and two Iranian nationals were detained for questioning. In the first raid, a truck laden with radio-recorders, stereo sets, flasks, crockery etc. was intercepted by the flying squad of the Customs three miles off Hub Chowki near Khorkhera. The three occupants of the truck disappeared after abandoning the truck which was impounded. In the other raid, two persons, said to be Iranians, namely, Mohammad Yaseen and Mohammad Sadat were hauled up near the Customs outpost at Khorkhera, district Lasbella, for allegedly carrying illicit motor parts viz. piston kits (190); dry batteries for motor cycles (126), ignition switches (4) and contact breakers (90). All the packages bore the seal of "Khomeini Bunder" which suggested that they were being smuggled into Karachi via Lasbella. [Karachi DAWN in English 17 Jul 81 p 16]

FOREIGN CURRENCY SMUGGLING BID FOILED--Foreign currency valued at Rs 2.38 lakh was seized from passengers bound for Bangkok/Hong Kong in the early hours of yesterday from Karachi Airport. The foreign currency included 20,800 US dollars and the rest were pound sterling and the Thai bhat. The staff of the Drug Enforcement Cell reported the arrests of Messrs Mohammad Saeed and Sheikh Jehanzeb who were scheduled to fly to Bangkok and Hong Kong respectively. A case under the Customs Act has been instituted against them. [Text] [Karachi DAWN in English 14 Jul 81 p 8]

PASS BOOKS FOR REFUGEES--Islamabad, July 11--The Afghan refugees in Pakistan are being issued pass books with a view to streamlining the entire system of storage and distribution of relief goods. Official sources have emphasised that this step does not involve re-registration of the refugees. In fact, it will serve as a double check and obviate [as printed] all chances of mal-administration. The influx of refugees, meanwhile, continues, unabated on an average of 60,000 to 85,000 per month. [Text] [Lahore THE PAKISTAN TIMES in English 12 Jul 81 p 8]

CSO: 4220/357

OPPOSITION LEADER INTERVIEWED DURING MADRAS STOPOVER

Madras THE HINDU in English 13 Jun 81 p 12

[Interview with Mr A. Amirthalingam, general secretary of the Tamil United Liberation Front and Sri Lanka Parliament Opposition leader in Sri Lanka on 12 June 1981]

[Text]

MADRAS, June 12.

Tension still prevailed in Jaffna and the Tamils were living in fear of being attacked any time. Mr A. Amirthalingam, General Secretary of the Tamil United Liberation Front (TULF) and Leader of the Opposition in the Sri Lanka Parliament, said on Friday.

The TULF leader, who arrived here on Friday morning from Colombo on his way to the U.S., told newsmen that it was a tragedy that the guardians of law, namely the police and the army, which were expected to give protection to the life and property of the people, should have resorted to violence and committed atrocities on the peaceful citizens of Jaffna.

Maintenance of law and order was the prime responsibility of any Government, and if the Jayewardene Government in Sri Lanka was unable to do it, it should "abdicate and go", he said.

Jayewardene sympathetic

Mr. Amirthalingam admitted that the Sri Lanka President, Mr. Jayewardene appeared to be sympathetic to the cause of the Tamils, but, he felt, the President had not translated his sympathies into action despite the enormous powers he had.

In the midst of their ordeal, the Tamils

of Jaffna were happy to note that the people and leaders of Tamil Nadu reacted quickly to the developments in the island, he added.

The TULF leader said 10 Tamilians had lost their lives and properties belonging to the Tamils worth several crores of rupees had been destroyed. A very old library containing 95,000 volumes, some of which were very rare and centuries old, was among the properties burnt.

Mr. Amirthalingam reiterated his party's decision to boycott the Parliament until normalcy was restored in the Tamil areas. Though his visit to the U.S. had been fixed long ago, he said he proposed to utilise the opportunity to meet all those who sympathised with the cause of the Tamils and explain to them the situation in Sri Lanka.

Emphasising his party's five-point plan, submitted to the Government for restoration of normalcy in Jaffna, the TULF leader urged that the police force responsible for the havoc should be immediately withdrawn, and the Government should make sure that the Tamils were appointed to at least 75 per cent of the police force and to be in charge of police stations in Tamil areas.

Home guards should be formed in each district to act in conjunction with the police to protect the life and property of the civilians. The army responsible

for killings and looting should also be withdrawn, and whatever minimum armed forces were required, should be confined to the barracks, he added.

Probe by world bodies urged

The Government, Mr. Amirthalingam said, should permit appropriate international organisations such as the Amnesty International or the International Commission of Jurists, to make a full enquiry into the happenings and violation of human rights in Jaffna. The miscreants should be identified and punished, and adequate relief given to the victims.

Unless and until steps were taken to meet these demands, the TULF members would not participate in the proceedings of the Parliament, except for exposing the Government's failures, he said.

During his stop-over in the City, Mr. Amirthalingam met the DMK President, Mr. M. Karunanidhi, and other political leaders and apprised them of the situation in Jaffna.

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